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# The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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Newport, R. I

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Som of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President: Fred Hall, Secretary; meets let and 3d Monday Hall, Secretary; mentalst and 3d Mondays. New Port Text, No. 18, Knights of Macca-bees, Charles D. Dadley, Commander Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and th Mondays. COURT WANTON, No. 6678, FORESTERS OF

AMBRICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger,
Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary,
Meets Ist and 3d Themdays.

New Port Camp. No. 7677, M. W. A., James
W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer

THE NewPort Horricultural Society, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets ist and 3d Wednesdays OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George E. Swan, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth

MALHONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdovs

CAPTER ACCOUNTS AND ADDRESS ACCOUNTS AC Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals:

meets Island deridays.

DAVIS Division, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sh.
Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fri-

# Local Matters.

# Vote Next Juesday.

Next Tuesday night the agony will be all over. On that day the voters will have an opportunity to express their preference for Roosevelt or Parker, Utter or Garvin, Bull or Boyle, and so on down through a long list of caudidates on national, etate and municipal tickets. If some of the voters cast their ballots for all the candidates that they wish, it will be a wonder, for the ballots are most complicated and it will take a cool and intelligent head to mark his ballot in such a way that it expresses his actual wishes. That is one of the beauties of the Australian system.

It has been a lively campaign, a little late in beginning perhaps, but lively enough to make up for the delay. Not for years have there been seen in this state the organized marching clubs, the red fire and the enthusiasm that have marked this year as a memorable one. The clubs are well organized, attractively uniformed, and the members are enthusiastic. The parades have attracted much attention and the marchers have been warmly greeted. The Newport, Newport Military, Citizens rallies have been largely attended and and Jamestown Bands, and several the speakers have been listened to with interest.

The rally at the Opera House last Saturday evening was a big one. There were two good speakers, Hon. F. D. they received a great ovation as they Vrooman of California and Congressman Littlefield of Maine. There was a short parade before the meeting and in consequence the session was a late one but most of the audience remained until the speaking was over. Hon, George Peabody Wetmore presided at the meeting.

Next Tuesday will show what has been accomplished by the strenuous work of the campaign. The Republicaus welcome the coming of election day without fear, being assured that victory will crown their efforts when the day is done. On the national ticket there is not the rlightest noubt of the result, it is as certain for Roosevelt as any election can ever be before the votes are counted. Utter will be elected governor of the state by a large majority and the legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican. Locally, the Republicans cet more and more confident every day that they will elect their caudidate for mayor and the entire ticket, including the members of the General Assembly. Indications point to a united party in this city this year, and that being so the Democrats will be powerless. That the Democrate have elected their mayor for a number of years is not due to the strength of that party but to dissensions in the Republican ranks, and this year the party goes into the light with a united front to the enemy.

The board of aldermen made their last canvass of the voting lists on Wednesday, after the tax collector had reported the names of those who had been assessed for taxes on personal property and who had not paid such taxes. These names were stricken from the tax payers' voting list and unless they were also registered this year they will not be entitled to vote at all. There are many names on the voting lists this year and the vote cast next Tuesday will be a blg one, especially if the

## Big Jorchlight Parade.

Marching Organizations from Providence and Vicinity Take Part in a Gigantic Demonstration in this City-The Best Political Parade Ever Seen Here.

The best political parade ever held in this city took place Wednesday evening when the best marching clubs from all over the state came to Newbort and with the Newport contingent marched over the city amid a blaze of red fire and fireworks and everywhere evoked enthusiasm by their martial appear-

It was a gala night. The city put on its finest dress to welcome the visitors and to evidence their partiality for the Republican nominees. Houses and lawns were decorated with paper lauterns and windows were illuminated, in some cases a striking effect being produced by hauging colored paper over the sash and permitting the light to shine through in many colors. The old state house was thus decorated and the effect from the foot of the parade was very striking. The residents along the line of march were liberally provided with colored fire and in a number of instances there were some very effective decorations Rhode Island avenue was the most brilliantly illuminated of any street that the parade passed through, nearly every house saluting the procession as It passed. At the residence of Postmaster Landers there was a brilliant display of fireworks, Col. Landers having as his guests most of the prominent Republicans of the city as well as many from other parts of the state.

The delegation from up the state came by special trains over the New Haven road and although everything was bandled as thoroughly and expeditiously as possible there was considerable delay in getting the parade started. The Newport contingent formed on Washington square and Broad vay carry in the evening and waited with what putience they could command for the arrival of the visiting companies. As the visitors arrived they formed and took their places on the side streets to fall in line as the parad passed.

It was just a few minutes before ten clock when the command to march was given. The command was welcomed by the men who had been standing for a long time, and they stepped off gaily to the music of the many bauds. Down Thames street they went, through crowds of people who lined the sidewalks and filled the buildings on either side. First came the Newport contingent, comprising the regiment, the Henry Bull Association, the various ward marching clubs, and the mounted troops from Middletown and Portsmouth. There was plenty of good music, arrangements having been made that the union and non-union bands would play together if the government bands were excluded. The drum corps paraded with the Newporl companies.

The first of the visiting delegation was the battalion from Gorham's and passed over the line Their great standard attracted much attention and the natty white uniforms of the men and their perfect discipline made them the cynosure of all eyes. Then came the other uniformed companies from the vicinity of Providence, over 3000 men in all, and all presented an attractive appearance. As company after company swung into place it seemed as if

the line would never come to an end. Every company in the long line added to the attractiveness of the parade, but some airracted even more attention than others. The Gorham battalion has already been mentioned. The Stiness Guards, from Brown University, were handsomely uniformed and marched excellently. The Lafayette Guards in their colonial uniform with three-cornered hats were a feature of the parade. The Aldrich Battery was one of the most striking organizations in line. Headed by a line of gunners with their swabs, each man over six feet in height, they made an imposing appearance. They were equipped with mortars which threw up fireworks at frequent intervals.

The route of march was somewhat longer than for the parade that was held last week. The line went down Thames street as far as Leé avenue and out Broadway as far as Fowler avenue. On Broadway there was a countermarch which presented a beautiful airpearance. This gave the companies in line a partial chance to see each other. but in order to have straightened out the line it would have have been necessary to have gone far out beyond

the Two-mile corner. Immediately after the parade the visiting organizations began to embark on the trains to return to Providence. The command of the work of unloading and loading the visitors was placed with Col. A. A. and well.

## Joseph Sharpe Allan.

When the announcement was made on Sunday afternoon last that Mr. Joseph S. Allan had passed away at his home on Spring street, of pneumonia, after a week's illness, the news apread rapidly about the city. Mr. Allan was takeu ill just a week ago last Sunday, but his illness was not thought at first to be of a serious nature. On Thursday he was taken worse and Friday his case became so critical that a consulta, tion of doctors was called in by the family physician and trained nurses were summoned to assist Mrs. Allan in caring for the patient. He was conscious almost to the last, and the end came as a quiet sleep, calm and peaceful as his life had been-so peaceful was it that those around him scarcely realized that he had closed his eyes in death.

Mr. Allan was a man of sterling character. He was ever ready to extend a helping hand to any one in need. He always refrained from speaking ill of any one and tried to see only the good in his fellow-beings. He disliked publicity and, while he was a member of many societies, he refrained from holding public office, preferring to be just "one of them." It was not for any real benefit that he joined these orders, but for the sociability that was attached to them, and which he so much sujoyed.

In his business he was honest and upright. In his home he was an ideal busband, and his untimely death is a sad blow to his widow, for their home, where they spent so many hours pleasantly together, has been robbed of a loved one and his wife is left alone to mourn the loss of a kind and faithful husband. In every branch of life he was quiet and unassuming, but he made friends on every hand.

Mr. Allan was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Allan, and was in his forty-second year. He had for many years been engaged in business as a the mith and bad a flourishing establishment. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Newport Royal Arch Chapter; Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templare; Palestine Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Newport Lodge, B. P. O. Elks; Weenat Shassitt Tribe of Red Men; Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias; Newport Horticultural Society; Builders and Merchants' Excbange.

He is survived by a widow, and two brothers, Messis, John Allan of this city and 'V, Russell Allan of Boston,

Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his Inte residence on Spring street, where a short service of prayer was offered by Rev. C. A. Stenhouse, after which the body was escorted to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, where the funeral services took place. The church was filled to overflowing with relatives, friends and acquaintances, and many were unable to gain admission to the church and others were obliged to stand throughout the services.

Mr. Stenhouse delivered an eulogy on the life of the deceased and paid a high tribute of respect to his memory and referred to the interest he had always maintained in the church that was so dear to his father and mother,

A quartette, consisting of Mrs. John Alfred W. Holland and Mr. Archie Stark sang during the service, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "kemember Now Thy Creator.11

At the conclusion of the service at the church the remains were escorted to the Island cemetery, and were interred in the family lot. The Masonic ritual was conducted by St. John's Lodge. The funeral procession was headed by the Seventh Artillery Band from Fort Adams. Then followed Washington Commandery, Knights Templats; Newport Lodge of Eiks; the Builders and Merchants' Exchange; New port Horticultural Society: Redwood Lodge, Kuights of Pythus; Weenat Shassilt Tribe of Red Men and St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and the carriages containing the relatives and intimate friends, also many others on foot, including the tinsmiths to the city.

The active bearers were: Charles Williams, from Palestine Temple; Henry C. Stévens, Jr., from Washington Commandery; Thomas W. Wood, from the Red Men; John H. Wetherell, from the Knights of Pythias: John T. Alfan, from the Horticultural Society, and Joseph Gibson, from Newport Lodge of Elks, all of whom are menibers of the Masonic order.

The honorary bearers were Messra, Frederick A. Tanner, Harry B. Oxx, John A. Allen, George S. Scott, William T. Libby, Fred U. Gladding, William S. Hazard and J. Herbert Barker, all intimate friends of the de-

The funeral was one of the largest seen in Newport for many years, and included men in all walks of life, and Barker, and he did fils work promptly | the floral display was most beautiful, the chancel at the church being turned I spend the winter.

into a fforal hower-all testifying to the popularity and high esteem in which the deceased was held.

Noticeable among the flower pieces was a large wreath on a pedestal, with Mr. Allan's picture, from the immediate family; a beautiful wreath, with the emblem of the lodge, from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; a cross of ivy leaves and immortalles, Washington Commandery, Knights Templars; a handsome wreath, from Palestine Temple, A. A. O. N. M. 8.; large pillow of immortelles, on pedestal, from Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias; a pillow of white with purple immortelles, from the Red Men's Club; a handsome pillow, from Newport Horticultural Society; a wreath of Gallie leaves and white carnations, from Newport Lodge, B. P. O. Elks; a cushion of red and white roses, with a centre of white immortalles, with red immortelles lettered in the centre-To-te from the Red Men; a wreath of white carnations and roses, from Merchants and Builders' Exchange; a beautiful wreath, from his employes; a handsome piece from his "Saturday Night Club."

The tinsmiths' shops were clased in the afternoon out of respect to the de-

The funeral service at the grave was conducted by the Masonic fraternity, by special request of Mr. Allan just before his death.

It is seldom that fraternal societies turn out in as large numbers to attend a week-day funeral as on this occasion.

Last evening the Republican regiment of this city and the other marching clubs went to Providence to take part in the big parade that was hald there. Organizations from every part of the state were to be present and it was expected that the parade would be one of the biggest and best ever seen in the state. The clubs from here went up by special train on the New Haven road leaving Newport about 6 o'clock, except the mounted organizations, which left here on the Comment in the early afternoon.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church gave a suppor in the vestry of the church on Thursday evening, the supper being a novelty in that it was a demonstration of the uses to which shredded wheat could be put. The supper was excellently cooked and served and proved very palatable. Over one hundred persons sat down at the tables.

Trains for Boston now leave Newport at 6:54, 8:10, 9:00, 11:04, л. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:00 and 9:10 p. m., arriving at 9:05, 10:05, 11:10 a. ni., 1:10, 8:15, 5:10, 7:15 and 11:38 p. m. The returning trains arrive in Newport 9:00, 10:50, a. m., 1:00, 2:56, 5:00, 5:50, 7:02 and 8:50 p. m.

The funeral of the late Edwin C Blaine was held from his residence on Rhode Island avenue last Sunday afternoon and was largely attended by relatives and friends. Rev. F. L. Streeter of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church conducted the services.

The cases of Illegal voting brought against two men who voted on Block Island last year, which are to be tried before the warden's court at Block Islday, November 17, at 4 p. m.

Two young men named Kelly and Greason were out fishing last Sunday in a small sloop and in some way managed to get ashore near Fort Adams, They escaped with nothing worse than a severe ducking.

Winter arrangements of trains on the the New Haven line and of the Wickford route went into effect this week. See regular time tables in another column for full information.

Carringes are now allowed to cross the Stone Bridge at the owner's risk, the barricades having been removed. It is probable that some slight repairs may be made to the bridge.

Mr. Thomas Burlingham was taken suddenly ill last Sunday and was removed to his home on Spring street where he received medical treatment. He improved rapidly, Mrs. Charles M. Cole of this city is

ing her mother, Mrs. James A. Brown, who has been quite ill but is now improving. There was a still alarm Thursday

in Norwich, Conn., where she is visit-

morning for an oll stove fire at the home of M. Kennedy on Spring street. Mr. George Russell, who has been iff for some time with typhoid fever, is re-

Mr. Emil S. Blumenkranz, formerly of this city but now of Providence, was in Newport this week,

ported as not so well,

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin are on their way to Europe, where they will

### City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening and was the shortest session of the year. About the only matter of much interest which was presented was the reception of a petition protesting against the contractor on the new high school for employing out of town men on the structure.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum Books, Stationary and Printing irs Department ourd of Health Board of Health
Incidentals
Lighting Streets
Dog Fund
A assiz Fund
New High School
J. Touro Ministerial and
Cemetery Fund
A. Touro Jewish Sy nagogue Fund
Indexing and Preserving Records
Emergency Hospital
Ward Meelings
Burial Grounds
Poor Department
Police
Public Juddings 36 15 Public Bulldings Public Parks Public Parks Ablic Schools Breefs and Highways 1,828-50

\$36,256,60 The finance committee reported that in accordance with a vote of the city council it had disposed of the United States four per cent bonds, due 1907, of the Newport Poor Fund and the Judah Touro Ministerial Fund and had purchased four per cent bonds of Kansas City, Missouri, assuring a four per cent income to the lands for 20 years. A resolution was passed authorizing the elly treasurer to hire a safe deposit vault for storing valuable papers. A resolution was passed authorizing the payment of certain bills where the appropriation had been exhausted; also one transferring \$52.67 from the Coles Find to the school department appro-

A communication was received from the school committee notifying the council of the resignation of Mrs. Chauler. City Clerk Stevens nontinated Francis N. Fullerton to be his deputy city clerk to serve as city clerk whenever the clerk might be out of the city or III, and the nomination was confirmed.

printion.

Petitions were received and referred as follows: C. E. Clark and others, for a sewer in Russell street, streets and highways with power; Joseph S. Authony and others, for repairs to Houslon avenue, streets and highways; Frank Watts and others to declare West Howard street a public highway, streets and highways; Patrick C. Engan and M. C. Call, han, for correction of tax assessments, tax assessors; J. E. Knapp, for a street light on Hall avenue, committee on street lights; George T. Douglass and others, for a street light on Connection street, same committee.

A petition signed by Cornelius D. Moriarty and 40 others, called attention will comply with its provisions. The contract was referred to the special Brown. committee on construction of the new high school, with directions to give a hearing and report.

In the board of aldermen a decree was adapted declaring Simmons street a public highway.

# The Curry-Ulmstead Suit.

The appellate division of the supreme court has banded down a decision in the case of Robert W. Curry vs. Albert H. Olmstead, the case coming before ! that court on appeal from the common pleas division. It will be remembered that the case was tried here and oc. cupled several days. The suit was brought to recover on contract which the plaintiff held for building defendant's house on Ocean avenue.

The appellate court decides that the plaintiff is not entitled to the full amount allowed him by the jury. The defendant is entitled to an allowance for delays beyond the contract time for finishing the house, for, although some of the delay was occasioned by changes in the plans and specifications, notice in writing was not given to the defendant by the contractor. After balancing the extra clidins of both parties the court decided that \$1.508.59 of the amount allowed by the jury, is not due to the plaintiff. In order to avoid a new trial the plaintiff is allowed to remlt \$1,508.59 of the verdict and accept judgment for \$1,379.63 as of April 21,

Miss Mabel K. Mayer, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Mayer, will be married on November 46th, to Mr. Henry I.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lawton have returned from their wedding trip.

## Middletown.

ELECTION OF NENT TUESDAY—The shective meeting to be held in Middle-town on Thesday next will be contined to voting for state and national officers only. The warrant contains no mention of any numerical or local matter to be considered. The Gaural Assembly has proposed another amendment to the Constitution increasing the membership of the House of Representatives from seventy-two to one hundred, with the restriction that no town or city shall have more than twenty-five members. The amendment also provides that each town or city shall be divided into as many districts as it is entitled to representatives and that one representative shall be elected from each district by the electors residing therein. The more populous towns of the state have for a long time been demonstrated district by the electors residing therein. The more populous towns of the state have for a long time been demanding increased representation and it would seem that they are justly entitled to it. On Thesday the amendment will be read in open town meeting with the names of the members who voted on it. A offl last before proceeding with the in April last, before proceeding with the election of a Schator and Representative for the next political year. The General Assembly elected on Thesday will vote on the amendment and if a majority of all the members elected to each house shall approve of it the amendment will be submitted to the elections at the next the next remaind lasters. electors at the next annual election of general officers for their approval or rejection. The official ballet to be voted next Tuesday contains five distinct groups for electors of President and Vice President and five candidates for each of the Causes (Missey 1). each of the General Officers. For Representative to Congress there are but three conditate and only one candidate for Senator and Representative. Town meeting will open at ten o'clock.

JURORS FOR NOVEMBER COURT William J. Peckham, Howard R. Peckham and Benjamin W. H. Peckhant, as Grand Jurors, and George Peabody, Isaac T. Smith, John L. Sunmons, Frank J. Vargas and Charles A. Altro, as Petit Jarors, have been notified by the town sergeant to attend the session of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court, which begins at Newport, on Monday next.

James R. Chase for scuator and baries H. Wood for representative Charies H. Vand for representative have had no opposition for renomination, neither will there be any opposition to their election. This town is well represented by these two gentlemen and the people are willing to let well remarks above. enough alone,

The Misses Winnichell and Edith May Peckham gave a large and most enjoyable Hallow e'en party in the large carriage part of their uncles, Mr. Joseph A. Peckham's, barn Saturday evening, there being about 45 present.

Mr. William J. Peckharn and Mr. Benjamin Anthony have been confined to the house by illness.

Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark entertained a large gathering of St. Columba Guild Wednesday afternoon at her beautiful "castle," "Gray Crag,"

The Middletown Cavalcade was greeted with a most enthusiastic welcome throughout the town Monday evening. The very few houses which were not brilliantly lighted were the exception not the rule. Red and blue fires, fireworks of all description, burning barrels and bondres of every kind were everywhere in profusion. The Middletown Cavalcade of 90 men was summented by 20 Rough Ridlets was summented by 20 Rough Ridlets Moriarty and 40 others, cailed attention to the fact that the contract for the erection of the new high school building called for the employment of none but Newport labor as far as praticable; that the contractor was employing men from out of the city and refusing 40 employ Newport men who were competent to do the work. The petitioners asked that the council take steps to bring suit for violation of the contract, declare the contract broken, and award the same to some suitable person who will comply with its provisions. The contract was referred to the special Brown, Refreshments consisting of daughnuts and cheese, sandwiches, applies and collee were served being the gift of Mr. W. R. Hunter. The affair was the most brilliant of its kind ever seen in Middletown.

# Portsmouth.

Preparations are being made by the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church to give a harvest supper some thre this month,

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Borden attending the St. Louis Exposition.

The evening of the Grange whist club was changed to Tuesday to allow the members to attend the large Re-publican parade in Newport Wednes-day evening.

Quite a number of articles having een left from the runnmage sale at the been left from the rummage sale at the Guild House, a successful auction was held lest Saturday evening to dispose of them and quite a good sum was realized towards the new furnace fund.

Miss Eddy entertained the Ludies' Association of St. Paul's Church at her Social Studio Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Macomber are visiting in Nova Scotia, among relatives.

The Rev. James Denuis and his sister, Miss Jane Dennis, have been en-tertaining Miss Whitney who has re-turned from the West. She has been several summers with her at Willow

This town has renominted its old ticket for the General Assembly and will elect it without opposition. Messrs, Stoddard and Anthony have represented the people of Portsmouth for a large number of years, and no more safe and competent men can be found in any town of the State. Senator Stoddard holds the important position of cingrana of the Senate Committee on Figura nance.

The anction of farm stock, hay and implements, held Tuesday at Redwood Farm, was largely attended and the prices ranged high.

# Ower the Border TOBERT BARR. Author of "Jennie Baxter Copyright, 1903, by Frederick A. Stokes Co.

CHAPTER XIX.

ENT day the three were not as early beginning their march, Northampton was barely fifty miles distant and the day was longer than the way. The the stamp of probability on it. Never-good landlady of the Angel, bustling theless I'll everset his arrangements. and voluble, saw them off with many blessings and wishings that God would speed them. Stainford furnished buit for their horses and a short rest for themselves. Then they took the defleeting road for Northampton, but their pack horse limped and their progress was slow. Frances was in better spirits than was the case since the pil-grimage becau, for she had now persnaded her mind, which eagerly wished to be convinced, that her future action would save the lives of two men-Armstrong's not less than her brother'sand a is a had come to look upon her unsur ec al., Companion as her benefi-

clary sail, or than her victim. The day passed pleasantly enough, even if process was slow. Armstrong be anything but dull in that hilly dis-trict. They partook of their mountide meal at a hospitable furnihouse, for ions were few and mostly untenanted. They learned that it would probably be dark by the time clay reached North ampton, but there was a new moon to light their way. They were off the main line of travel and had the road practically to themselves. At about 5 in the afternoon they heard the tramping of a squadron behind them, conting on at a rapid walk. Armstrong suggested that it would be led to draw into the hedge while the troopers pass . e.i to draw ed, and this they did. The Scot sat easily on his horse, watching the some what imposing oncoming, the breast plates of the men scintillating in the declining sun, which shone full upon them. Suddenly Armstrong straight-ened and unconsciously perhaps, his hand grasped that of the girl beside

"Have you ever seen Cromwell?" he "No."

"That is he at the head of the cavairy."

She drew away her hand and sat there, scarcely breathing, fearful of the approaching encounter, which now could not be avoided. If Armstrong were equally perturbed he showed no sign of it, and she admired his nonchalance as she glanced momentarily at him. But her eyes turned instinctively again to the leader of the troops, There was something masterful in his very bulk; he seemed a massive man on his huge horse; power personified were horse and man. His unblinking eye faced the sun like an eagle's, and he came stolfdly past them, looking neither to the right nor the left. The firm face was as inscrutable and as ruthless as that of the sphinx. "Do you think he saw us?" she suid

after the soldiers had passed.

"Saw us!" echoed Armstrong. "Yes every thread of our garments. What God of war, how I should like to fight him!" "I thought you admired him."

"So I do, more than any other on If I had seen him before I earth.

doubt if I but been bere."

"I understood you to say you met him

"Met him, yes, by dim candlelight smooth and courteous. But I never really saw him until now. You cannot rightly judge a man—a fighter, that is you have looked at him on horseback. That man knows my busi out I doubt my success."

not cross swords, we'll run a race, and may the best man win. But I feel glimmered ahead, and shortly after a strangely ancomfortable about the guard in front summoned them to

He raised his chin and moved his head from side to side, as if the rope already throttled him. Then he laughed, and she gazed at him in fas-

"That man is likely to defeat me," he continued. "His plans are all laid, and already I feel the tolls tightening around me. I am satisfied he knows the pass h every move I have made since I left The unseen spy is on my track, and, by my sword, I'd rather circumyent him than rule the kingdom. Wull, whaur's yer wits? Now's the time ye need them, my lad. In the first place dare not go through Northampton That's clear.

"Did be offer you one?"

The next question will be, Why are you south of the limit set by yourself, traveling to Oxford on another's pass? To that query there's no answer. I'm a self convicted spy, and then the scaffold, according to all the rules of war."

"Pardon me if I do not follow your argument. If he has tracked you, as you think, there is no more reason be should stop you at Northampton than at Newark or Grantham. Aside from that, why did he not hold you when

"Oh, I had not put my neck into the noone then. As for arresting me at Newark or at Grantham, I see now that such was his intention, but our friend Hezekinh falled libn. It was undoubtedly Cromwell's purpose that we

should have gone back with Benton," Still, I do not helleve you. If Crom-

well is as crafty as you seem to be deve, it is likely he wishes you to reach Oxford. Unless that was the case, why should he have offered you the pass?"

Journalist," Etc.

"My lass, there are several sides to this problem, and what you say has tholoss I'll everset his arrangements. I am the only on of us three who cannot give good excuses for being in these parts. Here is the pass which protects you and old John. he said, giving her the document. "You and he will go to Oxford at your teisure. I shall gallop across country, will evade the parliamentary lines as best I may and will be in Oxford tomorrow morning. That will throw Old Noll a day out of his

"Then you leave me to meet Crom

well alone?"
"You have no need to fear the meeting. Your plea is perfect. Your brother was wounded, and you have undertaken his task. Of me or my plans you know nothing, and I was with you merely because I happened to be travrelated reason interesting or amusing cling this way and had brought your anneas of the border, and the girl came to the conclusion that life must here is a great warning to us all. Happen anything but still the third disconnection of the conclusion of the conclusion that life must here is a great warning to us all. Happen anything but still the disconnection of the conclusion of the con py is the person who can abide by the truth, who has no secret designs to conceal. My lady, I envy you."

Frances made no reply, but sat there, bending her eyes on the ground. There could be no doubt that his new resolve was the best move in the circumstances, and she was not in a position to inform him that his night march was unnecessary and that he would wise to husband his horse's power until he left Oxford, for then would come his time of need.
"Well, let us get on," he cried. "I'll

take the first byroad south."

Cautious old John, with his limping horse, had gone forward while they stood talking together, and now they cantered to overtake him. Frances was glad of the cossation of conversation that she might have opportunity of meditating on some argument that would retain him by her side. If he left her, she was resolved to seek out Cromwell at Northampton, tell him of her brother's disaster and explain her own effort to make good his absence. When Cromwell was convinced that both her brother and herself had faithfully endeavored to carry out the commander's wishes he might then heed her pleading that sentence be annulled. or at least suspended, until the boy had another chance of proving his loyalty to his party. Her meditations were interrupted by Armstrong and dealy dre ing in his horse and stand-ing up in his stirrups. She also stopped and looked inquiringly at him. A high hedge bordered the road, and he was endeavoring to peer beyond it. "What is it?" she asked.

"I thought I caught a glint of a bel-

met over yonder." They went on at a walk and shortly after passed a road that crossed their own. Up this crossroud to the north two troopers sat on their horses; down the road to the south were two others. As Armstrong and his companion continued west the four troopers came out of their concentment and followed

CHAPTER XX.

them.

THE four troopers allowed the distance between themselves and the forward party neither to increase nor diminish until darkness set in, when they closed up, but said nothing. There was no further conversation between Frances and the young man. He held himself erect and beyond the first exclanation gave no intimation that he was disturbed ness. For the first time since I set by the prospect before him. She was victim to the most profound dejection at I doubt my success.

"Will you turn back?" she asked, her pice quavering.

"Oh, no! I'm list koland. If we do gloom allowed her pent up tears to full unseen.

At last the lights of Northampton stand. The trospers behind them also stood, but took no part in what fol-lowed. An officer examined their pass by the light of a lantern, but did not return it to them. His words seemed reassuring enough.

"You are stopping the night in North-

"Yes," replied Armstrong, although the pass had been given up by Frances and the officer's inquiry was addressed to her.

"You may meet trouble in finding a sultable abiding place," said the officer. more especially for the lady. Northampton is little better than a barracks at the moment. I will take you to the Red Lion." Saying this, but without waiting for any reply, he led the way with the swinging lautern. The Red "In my soul I'm certain a crisis with the swinging buttern. The Red awaits me there. I'll be nabled in Northampton. Then the question. Why did you refuse a pass to Oxford?"

Grantham, It seemed occapied chiefly by armed men and rescubled military

headquarters more than an inn. "You will perhaps wish to see to your horses yourself," suggested the officer to Armstrong.

"Yes, after I am assured that the lady is"--

"Have no auxiety on that score. will place her in the guardianship of the hostess and will wait here for you."

The assurance had all the definiteness of a command, and Armstrong, without further parley, led away his own horse and hers, followed by old John,

"Come this way, madam," said the officer to Frances.

He escorted her up a stairway and at the top turned to her and said in

"General Cromwell's commands were that you should be brought to him as

He knocked at a door, and a gruff roice from within told him to enter. He opened the door and went in, followed by his prisoner.

"I have brought the woman, general, The man is under guard below." Say-ing this and receiving no reply, the officer had the pass on the table and withdrew, closing the door behind him.

Cromwell stood at the window, looking down on the dark street below, dotted with moving lights. His broad back was toward his visitor, and he did not turn round even when he addressed her. On a chair rested his polished breastplate and steel cap; otherwise he was accontered as he had been when she saw him on the road. His voice was hourse.

"Who are you, wench, and what are you to this man that you range the land brazenly together under a pass written for neither of you?"

With some difficulty the girl found her voice after two or three ineffectual attempts to speak and said:
"I am Frances Wentworth, sister to

Lieutenant Wentworth of General Cromwell's army."

The general's ponderous head turned slowly, and he bent his sulfen eyes upon her. She wondered Armstrong had not seen the brutal power of that countenance even by candlelight. "Why is your brother not in your

place? "My brother was sorely wounded the morning he set out and now lies between life and death in our home."

"How came be wounded?"
"He met Lord Rudby, who attacked him. My brother would not defend himself, and so was thrust through the body. Armstrong brought him to our house, and the doctor says he cannot be moved for a month at least."

Why was I not informed of this?" "I did not know where to find you." "You, wench, surely did not know where to find me, but your brother knew that a message to his nearest superior would find me."

"My brother, I have told you, was dangerously wounded and had but one thing to his mind-to have done with

the task you had set upon him." "He committed it to your hands

"He did."

"What was the task I set him?"
"It was to steal from Armstrong the king's commission and to deliver the result of that theft to General Crom well, the receiver."

"Wench, your tongue is oversharp a grievous fault. I pray you amend

"Not until I have told you I am no

wench, but a lady."
"We have had too much of lady's meddling in England and will have less of it in days to come. A wench, if she be honest, is better than a lady. who is seldom honest. Your meddling in this matter has come near to causing a serious disarrangement of great affairs. How was I to know who you were or why you traveled? Has that foolish head of yours so little understanding that, though you stopped at York, at Newark, at Grantham, you gave no officer of mine a clue to your vagabondage?"

"A woman can fulfill her duty without so much bubbling of it. My foolish head never thought a great general wished his designs published from one end of England to the other." "If your brother had your brain with-

your tongue he would advance faster than he does."

"Am I, then, to go on with this ad-

venture? "Yes, You will reach Oxford tomor-ow. The king will delay and shuffle row. and suspect until our Scot is in a fine fume of impatience. For three days more I shall be in Northampton. After that for a week I shall be at Brough ton castle, some few miles west of Banbury. If you should be delayed longer in Oxford. I shall let you know where I am by means of De Courcy. who"-

"De Courey!" exclaimed the girl. "Yes; what do you know of him?"

"If he is the same man who was in the entourage of the king in Londona Frenchuota of that name I know nothing good of him."

"You cannot look for every virtue in the character of a spy, and we who are doing the Lord's work must use the tools the Lord places in our hands."
"The Lord has naught to do with

courcy, and soul?" Cre-Promisell scowled at her "What mean you by that, hussy?" he asked

shortly "I mean that De Courcy would sell you as readily as he would the king. if there was gold to be made of the bargaining. The Philistines come with money in their hands, and they always

find a De Courcy, male or female. "De Courcy toils for gold, and let him that is without sin cast the first stone. I give the wage demanded and care nothing so that God's work be done. God's work is the one thing important, so scorn not De Courcy of any other, but seek his aid in Oxford If it be necessary to communicate with

me. "That shall I never do," muttered the girl under her breath, and if Cromwell heard he paid no heed

"Have you given thought to your purpose?" he asked.

"I have thought of nothing else; it has never been absent from my mind." "How do you hope to accomplish nossession?"

"I expect to enact the Scriptural part of the 'thief in the night,' somewhere between Oxford and Carlisle."

"Between Oxford and Carlisle is rague. I cannot trust to a scheme so lacking in definiteness. I shall have Armstrong laid by the heels long be fore he reaches Carlisle. If the wench's hand fail, then comes the rough paw of the trooper immediately after. Your chance will be in Banbury, where you must contrive to have him stop for the

"If we leave Oxford early in the morning he will not be content to stop in Banbury, which is less than twentyfive miles away, and even on the coming hither we have covered more than double that distance each day. He will be urgent on his return." "True, but there lies your task in

management. You may fall ill, and I

question if he will leave you. I can order your pass taken from you at Banbury, and a night's delay caused. Yes will go to the iun called the Bun-

bury Arms, at the sign of the biasoned The innkeeper will ask for your pass, and when he sees it he will blace you in adjoining rooms which are fitted for your purpose. There is a communi-cating door, bolting on your side, invisible, except by close scrutiny, on the What follows will depend on your skill and quietness. Has the man ny suspicion of your intention toward bim?

"None in the least. He is honest and klud.

"Ah! Do not dwell too much on his kindness. Make it your business to know where he keeps the king's letter, and when it is once in your possession speed at once to Broughton castle and deliver it into my hands. I will ex-change for it full pardon and a captain's commission for your brother, and If you have further to ask my ear will be inclined."

"I shall have nothing to ask except that this Scot be allowed to pass unsenthed to his home."

Cromwell gazed intently at her for a moment, and she returned his look clear eyed and unabashed. He replied

"If I were willing to harm the Scot the case would be much simpler than It is. You left your home thinking only of your brother, but now the stranger couples at least a part of your mind."
"It is natural we should feel com-

passion for those we injure. "You will bring me this document?"

"I swear I will." "Nay, nay, swear not at all. If a man's word bear him not up, he will sink when his oath alone buoys him. Wench, I will trust you, but remember this if I am compelled to take this man through force of arms, to surround him with a troop and publicly wrench his burden from him, I must as publicly hang him, to warn the next Scot who would make the essay on Oxford. If you succeed, you save not only your brother's life, but this man's as well. Now go!"

Frances retreated and let herself out of the room. On the stair head at the end of the passage, well out of possible earshot, two soldiers stood on guard, and between them an elderly woman. who immediately advanced when she saw the girl leave the general's room. "I am the landlady." she said. "Will

you come with me?" "I wish a word with my friend," replied Frances. The woman appeared nonplused and stood hesitating, but at that moment the officer who had conducted her came up the stair and approached. "I wish to speak with Mr. Armstrong," she said to him. "Where

"One moment, madum, if you please," replied the officer, knocking at the general's door. He was not bade to enter, but the single word, "Oxford," nttered in a deep voice, came from within. The subordinate appeared to understand and with a bow to the lady said:

"Mr. Armstrong is waiting below. Will you come down, or shall I ask him

to come up?"
"You may tell bim I wish to see

She walked to the head of the stair and saw Armstrong alone in the lower hall, pacing up and down with a fine swagger of Scottish indifference, which he must have been far from feeling. while the doorway was blocked by two guards holding grounded pikes. moment the young man saw her he ame bounding up the stair two at a time. All the guards, above and below seemed struck with simultaneous alertness and made a motion which, if continued, would have brought their weapons to bear on the prisoner, but a slight signal from the officer's hand brought back their former stolidity.

"Oh. Mr. Armstrong, I merely wished to know at what hour we set out to-morrow."

"Do we set out tomorrow?" he asked in a whisper.

"Yes, there is no obstacle between here and Oxford. I was up so late last night, and that, with this long, dragging journey today, has tired m All I wished to know was the hour for

"But you will have supper with me?" "No. I can eat nothing. I am too tired."

"Now, that's strange. I'm as hungry as the Tweed at flood time. Let me persuade you."
"Thank you, but I would rest. Good

night."

CHAPTER XXI.

HERE bud been a lashing of rain and a clatter of thunder over Northampton in the night, as if the town were again be-sieged, but morning broke clear and beautiful, and when the pilgrims got out into the country again the freshness of the air, the sparkle of the raindrops on the trees, caused the world to seem newly made. The girl rode silent and thoughtful, but the young man was bubbling over with high spirits. He suddenly threw back his head and taughed aloud, as if some humorous recollection had come to him.
"That poor officer must have thought

When I came in from the stables I called for the landlady and asked where you were. She said you were in your room. I then requested her to find out if you would see me for moment, and without reply she disappeared up the stair. I waited and waited, but she did not return. The officer was now by my side, chattering awny about something to which I gave no attention. All at once the absurd iden struck me that you were with Eromwell, taken there by the officer, and that Old Noll was browbeating you and threatening you, to learn some thing of me and what I was about."

"No one usked me anything about you or your business," said the girl.

"Of course not. I see that plainly now, but I give you my word it was real enough then. Without a word of warning I broke in on the amazed officer and shouted, Where is General Cromwell? The man looked dum-founded, as well he might. Then he answered quietly enough, "The general is in the castle, half a mile from here.' Even then a glimmer of sense came to

had passed us that afternoon, and I wondered if he had stopped at North-ampton. The officer said he had, and next moment the landledy appeared at the stair head, and you a moment or two after. What tricks imagination can play with a man!"

"I was as auxious as you were last night, and shall always think of North-ampton as the gloomlest town I ever

"I am glad to be quit of it. I wonder if that officer has given us the right direction? It seems to me that we should be bearing further south for Oxford. But perhaps the road takes turn presently.'

"The road is right for the way we are going. We pass through Banbury, which is not much longer than the digoing. rect route. I intend to leave old John at Banbury, and with him this per-mit, which will be a danger to carry until we turn north again. Banbury in on the straight road to Scotland, which I suppose will be the way you go on your return."

"You are right in that. I'll travel north as the crow flies if I can.

"Then what say you to making Banbury our first stop on the homeward run after we leave Oxford, taking early to the road the next morning?

"How far is Banbury from Oxford?" "Less than thirty miles, I think."
"Oh, we can do better than that. I

must make from seventy to one hundred miles a day on my road home." "There is sometimes real speed in apparent slowness"

True. We shall be guided by circumstances, of course. Much will de-pend on the hour of the day we are

done with Oxford." Frances said nothing more, for she saw that the stop at Banbury would have to be managed from Oxford, and that it would require some tact on her part to arrange it. The ever increasing moon was against her, for if there was much delay at Oxford, not only would Armstrong be the more impatient to get north, but night would soon be almost as light as day, and therefore travel would only be limited by the endurance of themselves and their horses She wished Cromwell had selected some spot at least fifty miles farther away than Banbury, but, with a sigh, accepted the conditions presented to

her and resolved to do her best.

At Banbury she had no difficulty in leading her unsuspicious comrade to the Banbury Arms, and there they left old John with his crippled horse. The landlord was a quiet, furtive looking man, with a manner that suggested an intermittent glancing over the shoulder. Frances resolved to say nothing to him at this time, believing they had come so quickly from Northampton she was in advance of any instructions he was to receive, but in this she was mistaken. With Cromwell to decide was to act, and some one had evidently come through in the night. While they halted, wniting the preparation of a meal, the soft footed innkceper, watching his opportunity, drew the girl aside and asked her if she possessed a pass; if so he would like to see it. He was very apologetic, saying all public house keepers so near to Oxford were compelled by the military charge of the town to assure them-selves that travelers who stopped with them were properly vouched for, otherwise it would be his duty to detain them and report to the local commandant. She presented the pass to him without a word, and he read it in silence, then looked at her as if he expected some comment. At last he said:
"Ferlaps you intend to stop here on your return?"

"Yes. Have you received instructions already?"

"I have, and everything is prepared. Would you come up now and look at the room? Then, if for any reason I am not here when you come back you will see that no mistake is made."

He took lier to an upper room and explained to her the action of the concealed door, which moved without a sound on well oiled hinges. "During the night you occupy this room. I shall have a horse ready and

will be in waiting for you myself until morning. I am to show you the way to the castle. You will find the road to Oxford without impediment until you reach the lines of the king. I hope you will have a safe sojourn there and a speedy return.

The girl thanked him for his good wishes with what courtest call to her aid, for at heart she loathed him, his smooth, ody, ingratiating manner and his shifty glance making her shiver with repulsion. Yel, she soid to berself, conscience accusing this man was merely an assistant in a deed where she herself acted the leading part. He was a mercenary, doubt less, doing what he was bid, but against a stranger and an enemy, while she plotted against a friend and a man who trusted her.

Fervently she prayed that Providence might intervene between the resolution and its accomplishment, in some way rendering her project unnecessary There was a slight hope that the suspicious king might not receive Armstrong as the envoy of the Scots. He carried no credentials, and Charles, if he employed him, must accept the bor derer's unsupported word that he was what he declared himself to be. She feared that Charles was in such straits that he would clutch at any straw, but hoped his natural distrust would come iato play, so that Armstrong might return empty handed to Scotland, while she would be relieved of this fell betrayal, from which, as events stood, she saw no way of escape.

Glad was she to leave Banbury behind her, but tremblingly did she dread the time when she should see it again. The road, as the innkeeper had predicted, was clear, and now for the first time during that journey she was alone with her fellow traveler, old John pottering over his lame horse in the stables of the Banbury ian.

The spirits of the young man were

as high as those of the girl were low. He saw that for some reason unknown to him she was depressed, and he tried to banter her into a more cheerful frame of mind; but, this effort bringing with it indifferent success, he broke out into song and caroled to her some of the border ballads,

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

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# Hood's Dash Into Tennessee

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 24-28, 1844

possession of the camp, with sixty

Throughout the night Forrest march-

as getting between him and two fresh

brigades coming down from Nash-

ville to re-enforce him. Forrest, in

fact, was striking for Spring IIII, a junction of roads leading northward

from the river. The value of Spring

Hill to Schofield and, of course, to

Hood will be seen from the desperate

efforts made by both lenders to get

Being on the defensive, Schofield left the initiative at Columbia to his op-

poneut. Hood took advantage of a bend in the river to bring batteries

to bear upon the division of Federal

intrenched north of the stream, Tai-

was merely a cover for the march of

two corps in the pathway opened by Forrest around Schofield's left flank.

When Schofield learned that the Con-

federate infantry was crossing down

the river he ordered General Stanley

to march at once to Spring Hill and selze the crossroads, keeping an open

road between Franklin and Columbia.

At the same time the Federal wagon

trains started for Spring Hill, and

Stanley's advance guard reached there just in-time to prevent the capture of

the entire train by Forrest, who was

already in the outskirts of the place.

Seven of Scholleld's batteries had been

sent back with Stanley, with orders to

go to Franklin, but their chief assumed

the responsibility of planting them on

a ridge where they would command

the road along which the troops were

Meanwhile Schofield had drawn all

his troops to the north bank of Duck

FRATE CASE

there first with the most men.

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Klimer.] orisoner taken in a skirmish they HERMAN was not blind to the power of the foe he left behind learned that only a single regiment was on the front line disputing the advance. but the rest of the brigade lay a mile him when he set out from Atlant a to march across Georgia back, where the troopers were resting to the sea the middle of Nevember, and feeding their horses.

1864. His old opponent at Atlanta, General J. B. Hood, had swung west-cort were wearing over their gray uni-General J. B. Hood, had swung west-ward into Alabama, not only defiant, forms rubber overcoats and leggings but audaciously aggressive. In his captured from the Federals. Taking bold yet futile attack upon Allatoona advantage of this incident, they follow captured from the Federals. Taking pass, in Sherman's rear, early in Octolowed the retreating enemy and dashcampaign, which were to make a lunge in the confusion they were mistaken into Tennessee and if successful invade for friends. The Confederates opened fire with revolvers, and the Federals to the rear, with the exception

east removed a great obstacle from of one regiment. After a volley which Hood's path, since Sherman took along cut down a dozen of the escort this 60,000 of his troops. Sherman's cast regiment retreated, leaving Forrest in ward murch, if prosecuted to a finish, possession of the camp, with sixty would also endanger the Carolinas in prisoners and their horses. the rear of Richmond and Lee. was fighting heroically on the James, ed on in spite of the stubborn resist-While Hood was glad to have Sherman ance of Wilson's cavalry. First head-and the 60,000 who had marched off ing northward, he turned to the northwith him out of the way, he neverthed west, flanking Wilson and cutting him less thought a dash of his own army off from Columbia completely, as well across the border might cause the Yankees to turn westward again and let the Carolinas alone.

The day that Sherman started eastward from Atlanta Hood was at Florence, Ala., ready to cross the river northward. Forrest rejoined him there with his redoubtable cavairy fresh from a raid on the gunboats on the Tennessee river, well toward the Kentucky border. Hood's immediate objective was Columbia, on Duck river, in central Tennessee, and balfway from his starting point at Florence to Nashville, the hendquarters of the Federal army in the west now that Sherman was out of the field.

But Hood had a fee to recken with nearer than Nashville. Sherman had left the command in Tennessee to General George H. Thomas, who had more than once proved blusself a rock in battle. Thomas was to make Nashville the Federal rallying point and stronghold of the west. In order to keep the wily foe at arm's length he had sent General J. M. Schofield forward as far as Pulaski, Tenn., on the river Tennessee, bullway between Columbia and Flor-ence, but off the direct line eastward between Columbia and Florence, Schofield's command was the Twenty-third corps (his own) and the Fourth corps

under General D. M. Stanley,
Hood's army started northward
about Nov. 20, and on the 21st General Hatch's scouting Federal cavalry hore the news to Schofield that one corps of Hood's army was already abreast of Pulaski, only a few miles west, and heading for Columbia, Although Thomas had urged Schofield to wait at Pulaski for the strong re-enforcement of General A. J. Smith's division, which had been ordered to join him, Schofield decided to retreat to Columbia. He al-ready had a small force there to command the bridge crossings.

From the 21st to the 23d it was a race between Hood's infantry and Scho-field's for the crossing at Columbia. Schoffeld was closing in, but he learned that General Forrest was pushing back his opponents, the cavalry brigade of Colonel Capron, and Colombia was in danger of falling into Hood's hands. In that event Schofield would be cut off and the road to Nashville open to Hood. Skillfully thrusting forward his advance division of infantry between Forrest and Capron, he checked the bold Confederate. At nightfall the whole Federal force was in Columbia.

Colúmbia is south of Duck river, and Schofield had the disadvantage of a river at his back. The ground was favorable for defense on its immediate front, but the position might easily be flanked and retreat to the north bank cut off. This Schofield quickly noted, and the 24th of November found him at bay, auxiously watching the next move of his foe, who he thought would be too wise to make a frontal attack on the lines around the town.

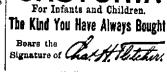
General Thomas took a calm view of the situation and looked for the complete overthrow of Hood as soon as la got his scattered forces concentrated : He urged Schoffeld to hold on at Cohumbla and prepare defenses for the bridges, so that they might be intact when the army was ready to advance southward again. During the 24th and 25th the whole of Hood's infantry was in front of Columbia, and the night of the 25th Schofield sent one division of the distribution of the distribution of the first order of the received the received the received the property of the p In front of Columbia, and the night of the 25th Schofield sent one division of his army to the north side of the river, and after rather a feet tales heard the sound of active the Hill, which were brought within a new and short told him that Forest had neg with operation to the river of the river were brought within a new and short told him that Forest had neg with operation to the results of er line of works ready to receive the position. Cover ! Pri Cleburne's re-

ttack. Instead of attacking, Hood prepared ed forward to aid Forrest, and the other to get across the river on Schofield's er troops pushed rapidly in the same left flank and beat bim in a race for direction,
the next point of advantage—namely.

Cleburge attacked the first Federals Franklin, on Harpeth river, bullway in sight with his usual vicor, but was to Nashville. Forcest took the lead in repulsed by a single brigade posted to this more and threw his cavalry north cover the Columbia road. This gallant of Junk river at three places during brigsde, under Colonel Bradley, was the 28th. The weather was cold and finally driven back, and Cleburne, sup-rainy and the fords swollen by recent ported by a fresh division, followed up rains, but at algebrall one division had at a charge and his line came under rains, on at negation one division and the fire of over facts gains which Capthe raute to Franklin. Learning that the Federals were in force at Hurt's there. To Hood his mass of artillery crossroads. Forcest determined to cut his way through and get to the rear of was before him, and, ulght coming on, his way through and get to the rear of was before him, and, night coming on, the enemy in Columbia. The Pederal he suspended action to wait for the recavalry chief had but few men on the mainder of his areay to get to the front ground, the re-enforcements sent by So at rightfall it was the turn of a Thomas for the emergency not having land whether food would cut the road arrived. Forcest pursued his usual and hem Schoffeld in between Spring tactics of dismounting his troopers to Hid and Columbia or whether Schoffeld fight on foot and pressed forward over would slip through with 20,000 alert the rugged, rocky country, driving the Confederate chemies scarcely an arm's enemy at all points. Forrest and his length from the marching columns, escort remained in saddle. From a GEORGE LEKILMER.

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CASTORIA Take Laxiiive Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fulls to cure E. W. (trave's signature is on each lox. 25c.



## THE PLAGIARIST

This is a tale of love, pure and simple, which shows how my brother Herbert nearly won the privilege of providing for the keep of Miss Mary Ashton, our cousin, for the term of her unnatural life. She however, now orns, ments another's home, and Herbert's heart is dead, Herbert had long loved Miss Ashton,

literally from afar, she being sublimely long and he more than common squat. However, this defect he shared with Cupid himself, who is always represented as diminutive and pudgy, and Mary, I really think, was not averse to my brother's suit, for she frequently dropped smiles on the top of his tail hat, much to its wearer's content. She also said she would not hear a word against him. This was generally when there was nothing more to say. Even a bishop could find something funny to say of a short man. Nevertheless Herbert was happy under the smiles of his beloved.

But, alas, there came a day when the smiles were directed elsewhere, and Herbert found that Mary could never be more than a sister to him. It was astonishing to hear him recite this declaration of hers as a choice specimen of feminine feeling and originality. Young as I was I knew that remark, having taken to myself several such voluntary relations whose existence I had immediately forgotten. But Herbert derived a gloomy consolation from this promise of sisterly affection and even quoted the length of his nether garments as ample justification for Mary's decision. He was certainly petite, and magna-nimity was strong within him.

The wrecker of my brother's hopes was none other than Eric Frodsham, whom you may recognize as the author of certain chaotic pieces of literary composition. We had known Frodsham as a distant acquaintance for a long time and bad watched the tortu ous trouble of his literary career. In the beginning when the world was young Frodsham wrote plain, clear novels, which were a lasting joy to his stationer, to whom the selling of papers was a high mission in life. These works for the most part blushed unseen on Frodsham's table till their anthor succeeded them with a weary work, the title of which, "A Secret Yow," was the only intelligible part of the volume. Probably for this reason the back was an instantaneous enccess, and Frodsham was a celebrity. He was interviewed, and we all recog nized in his conversation the good things we had said to him in times past. Mary then fell in love with him and joined our family as a sister to Herbert. We appreclated her kind-

My brother at this time was eminently depressing as a companion, and gloom was imprisoned in the corrugations of his brow.

One day he came to me in a state of virtuous wrath, waving a daily paper round his head. He was speechless with indignation, so I relieved him of the journal and discovered the cause of his excitement. Some clever person had read "A Secret Vow" and in a letter to the Herald had pointed out that the work was an unbiushing plagiarism of an unknown novel published unonymously some years previously under the title of "On His Oath." Frod shain had evidently been guilty of literary theft.

"The scoundrel," said my brother at length, "Ho's stolen somebody clse's brains and my love. Ho's nothing more than a thief, "I'll expose him to

"Where is Frodsham?" I asked. "On his way to New York, But I can't let that high minded girl remain fettered to such a villain, can 12 PH tell her at once in case she hasn't heard the news." "Better not." I remarked, "If she

loves Frodsham she wou't thank you. Let things take their course."

But Robert didn't. He told Miss Ashton there and then, and that young lady listened to the tale. She expressed her-self as being greatly shaken and unable to decide what to do. She also wondered about the deceit of man, which impressed Herbert. Finally she told my brother he might call and see ber, and he returned to me beaming. Incidentally be referred to Frodsham as a "poor devil." Herbert was magnanimity Itself.

Mary smiled sweetly, but sadly, as an angel whose wing had been broken by a brick. Her grief was picturesque, and people pitied her, Herbert especially, who lived her to take an inter-est in the world by going to theaters with him. I had forgotten to mention that my brother was well to do. though short,

For a broken hearted girl Mary was fairly jolly, and I commented upon the fact. Herbert explained that he was taking her out of herself. This, meant taking her into places

One fatal day (fatal to my brother's love story in its second and calarged edition) I bought the Rerald to read the daily installment of indignant correspondence on the subject of the now famous plagiarism. And this is what

I read:

Sir-I have on my return to New York just received various copies of your widejust received fournal, which have been awaiting
the. I am much astendshed to been easy
quality for in the time of your exmit me to make a tardy apolicy to the
public through the medium of your extensively circulated columns by stating
that in elaborating the story "On His
Oath," which appeared some years ago,
into my successful book I should have
acknowledged my indehechess to the
former novel and have accessed myself, as
I do now, your obedient servant, its author, "Elilo FRODSHAM.

Poor Herbert! He is still single.--

Poor Herbert! He is still single.-Boston Post.

The Servant Problem. "What has been the greatest diffi-culty with which you have had to contend. Mrs. Kinder, in your struggle with the servant girl problem?"

"Well, Jack," said his chum after Inck had proposed to the most popular girl in the town the item. "Preventing the good ones getting

The poor people of Barbadoes subsist trincipally on sugar cane, sweet potatoes and figing fish,

An Ohio reader wishes to know if he can safely assume a delt to the amount of \$2,500 for the purchase of a sixteen acre tract of land of fairly good quality, situated close to a large city, the land to be devoted to market gardening and poultry. This is one of those questions which are more easily asked than answered, for it all de pends upon the man. Some men may incur a debt of this size with im-punity, while others should make it a point never to owe any man a dol-Where a good market is handy and the growing of vegetables and small fruits is intelligently carried on, as much income may be derived as from a good sized farm. We recently asked a market gardener, a Swede, who of course was industrious and saving, how much gross revenue he could get from his ten acre patch in the course of the year. He said that take one year with another he managed to make the land average about \$125 per nere, and that his best profits come from his greenhouse and hotbeds. This income would hardly justify such a load of debt unless a man could, with his family, do most of the work himself. There is always a very sharp competition in this line in all our cities, and stuff is often sold very cheap to the retail trade. For instance, as we were talking with him his man sold ten baskets of as fine tomatoes as we ever saw for 10 cents a basket, and the baskets held a peck each. Of course a good part of this man's living was obtained from his garden and was not included in his

### "THE EARTH AND THE FULLNESS THEREOF."

estimate of returns given us,

This Biblical text has a peculiar and forceful significance these glorious harvest days, when field, garden and or-chard vie with each other in rewarding honest toll. Just as man in his intelligence, or too often his ignorance, shall have treated the earth is he now being rewarded; for his generous work a bundredfold, and even thirty and fifty fold where his mistakes and blunders have been condoned and in a measure rectified. No employer of man so fair and Just, none so generous and responsive, as the earth. The cattle on the hills, the dairy herds by the river bank, the carlile and gabble of the poultry yard, the bursting barns and fields of tasseled, well cared corn, the bending boughs of the orchard, the white flecked cotton fields, are the beglinnings of national wealth. Because of these, steamship and freight train move ceaselessly, men wrangle in the grain pits of the purket places, gold in a continuous yellow stream flows into banks, the factory spindles hum and all humanity is busy as ants or bees and all because the crops are good and the earth has yielded of her fullness.

He had just finished stacking the last of the grain and went into the house to supper; no company expected, just an ordinary ment for the family Illustrating how an up to date farmer may live on his own resources that sup per was worth noting. On the table there were cold fried chicken and poached eggs, cottage cheese, baked potatoes, sliced tomatoes, apple sauce, corn bread and riz biscult, beet and cauliflower pickles, the finest of but ter, thick cream and a pitcher of milk, a fruit salad and ten, and with the  $e_{\Sigma}$ ception of the sugar and tea everything on the splendid bill of fare was produced on his own farm. But doesn't that layout make a town man's mouth water when he thinks that all he has to fall back on is a salary, a telephone and a downtown grocer? And the above mena could be changed and never deteriorate either in quantity or quality 365 days in the year. Best fed people on earth, these American farm families, just as soon as they find out how to use their privileges and opportunities.

LIVES ON THE FAT OF THE LAND

# THE SHELTER RELT.

We always pity that dweller on the prairie farm who either does not know enough or is too indifferent and unprogressive to put a substantial shelter belt around his farm homestead. It is so easily obtained and eared for, is such a blessing and comfort both winter and summer, that there is no sort of valid excuse for making and maintaining a home on a bleak, cheerless and unprotected prairie farm. Such a grove has many uses. It will break the force of both summer and winter winds, it will save fuel both in the house and barn, it will invite the birds to make their home with you, in ten years it will furnish a supply of fuel for the kitchen stove, it may possibly charitably hide from the traveler rough and tumble farm homesfead. There is everything to be said in favor of such a shelter belt and absolutely nothing to be said against it.

# LIFE IS STRIFE,

The normal condition of the ocean is that of absolute raim. It is the same of the atmosphere. In the depths of the ocean and in the far reaches of space above realm of cloud and storm perpetual calm prevails. The earth's surface touched by the heat of the sun becomes the great battleground of the elements. The contending rush of hot and cold air currents, of negative and positive electricity, each bent on regaining an equilibrium, fret the gray sens into foam and beget tornado, lightning stroke, hall and rainfall. In nature life depends upon the disturbance of normal conditions, and, curiously enough, the development of man does too. Calmness means death.



Walting His Turn.

girl in the town, "Is it all right?"
"Well," said Jack ruefully, "I can bope-that's all."
"What did she say?"

"She said she'd file my proposal with In the others and consider it when the got down to it." The Wall Street Journal. The National Financial

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Revenis the News and Facts governing
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# FOXY GRANDPA

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in a margardier Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultze said to me one day at tamelaw hat do you think of a series of comientaward has deading with a grandfather and his two grandsonses.

"Let the grandfather he the clever one of the life. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with the teles for half a dozen seles, and with the teles for half a dozen seles, and the fact the seles and with the teles for half a dozen seles, and the fact the seles and the fact the seles of the seles in the New York Herald was loss from the most of the morning for the interest of the morning for the market of the my letter of the fact of the fact the father than the father in the fathe

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# Last Call!

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-ar-

OLDEN TIMES

# by the late

THOMAS R. HAZARD (Shepherd Tom,

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ROBINSON, HAZARD & SWEET FAMILIES,

This rare work is now out of print and no over twenty-tive copies remain in the publish er's binds. It will not he repainted. If you wish a copy of the best work of Rhodo Ishnu's inset interesting writer, you will do well to send your order AT over, but published in the dollars. Send post, and the wind of the copy of the best published to the copy in the published of the copy in t

JOHN P. HANBORN. Editor and Manager. Office Telephone

## House Telephone Saturday, November 5, 1904.

The new cruiser West Virginia made over 22 knots an hour on her trial trip. It took thirty nine cars to bring the

Providence men to Newport Wednes-Pennsylvania is expected to give a

Roosevelt and Fairbanks plurality of not less than 315,000, which will be a larger Republican lead than has ever been known in the state. The great Gorham display in Wedness

day night's parade was an object lesson. No finer show was ever made by any body of men, and they received generous applause all along the line. Public debt Nov. 1 was \$1,283,140,449,

less reserve fund of \$150,000,000 and \$146,352,797 available treasury batance, making net debt \$986,787,652. During October there was an actual decrease of \$656,789 in the public debt.

If all the men who paraded here Wedne-day night could vote in Newport there would be no question how the city would go next Tuesday. Even the Middletown Cavalcade alone might render all the help needed.

War terwien Russia and England seems to have been happily averted. It looks now as though the great Eastern contest would continue to be confined to the two principal belligerents and they will probably fight it out to the bitter end.

Says an exchange, This has been a year of abnormal conditions. Never before has a presidential contest been carried on with such apathy on the surface. Then, a year of presidential election is usually a year of depression in business but while 1904 began as a year of depression yet as the campaign has progressed the effect on business has steadily dimin-ished in force, and business conditions have steadily improved.

The action of the Boston police in riding down and trampling on the boys in the Republican parade, belonging to the Massachusetts Institute of Techonology, is a piece of rufflanism and barbarianism that even the great Police Commissioner Emmons should not tolerate. The report in the Boston Herald, which was nevel yet known to say a good word for the students of that institution, thus brutally chronicles the action of the police. It says: "They charged flercely at the students, pushing them back like chaff, knocking them down right and left and tramp-ling on them. The mounted patrolmen drove their horses at full tilt upon the resisting company of students, and forms lay on the sidewalk almost as numerously as on a battlefield." If the people of Boston permit such an attack to be made upon this large non-resident student population of that city without a protest, then thousands of parents in all parts of the world will be compelled to send their boys elsewhere for an education. We are glad to see that President Pritchett is taking prompt action in demanding a thorough investigation of this uncalled for brutality on the part of the Boston police force. The men guilty of such pusillanimous conduct should be dismissed from the force and prosecuted on criminal charges.

Before another issue of the Mercury the great political battle of 1904 will have been fought and the result known to the nearly ninety millions of American people as well as to the whole givilized world. In fact all indications point to the fact that the battle has already been fought, the victory won and all that remains is to register the verdict and extend the glad band to the Nationally victorous canditates. considered those candidates are as well known now as they will be next fluesday night. Of the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks by the largest majority ever given a successful Presidential licket there is no reasonable doubt in the minds of any who have followed the trend of events. The majorities in some states will be phenominal. Pennsylvania it is estimated will give the ticket more than three hundred thousand majority. Many of the great states of the Middle West will follow closely after Pennsylvania. So the Presidential question is settled. But by thatwe by no means mean that the friends of good government, of progress, and of prosperity should for a moment relax their vigilence. Every vote should be cast. The Indications are that the house of representatives will go with the President. This is important. It would be futile to elect a progressive President and tie his hands with a hostile house. In the State of Rhode Island all in-

dications point to the election of Gov. Utter and all the rest of the Republican State ticket. One prominent Democrat admits Utter's majority will be at least 5000. With that he will be coutent. Capron and Stiness will doubtless be elected and Rhode Island be put in line with the rest of the New England States. Locally there are many signs of vic-

tory for the Republicans of Newport in the zir. The party is working together more barmoniously than for many years, and it looks as though there would be a Republican Mayor as well as a Republican General Assembly ticket chosen.

## Washington Matters.

Judge Parker is to take the Stump—Alleged Extravagances Proven False—Criticism of Rosevelt Unfounded-Hotes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1904.
Juage Parker is to take the stump in his own behalf. He will speak in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut from all of which it is evident that his advisers, including the hastily summoned Mayor Harrison of Chicago, saw that he had no chance of election unless something happened to turn the tide of public opinion. The Republicans generally are rejoiced at the prospect. Thus far, Mr. Parker has not made a single speech which did not serve to reveal his unfauillarity with national affairs, his wild recklessness in agares, real his untadiliarity with our-mar-affairs, his wild recklessness in agures, his unscrupidousness in perverting meanings and distorting quotations, and his general inefficiency to discuss, much less administer, the affairs of the

mation.

When Mr. Parker sent out his gold telegram he declared that the gold standard was "irrevocably established". The fact is that the gold standard is no more irrevocably established than it was in the panic of 1893 or the campaign of 1896. While the act of March 14, 1900, declares that all forms of United States money shall be majutained at a parity with gold, there is nothing to prevent a Democratic Scoreiary of the Treasury could be compelled to redeem silver dollars with gold.

Mr. Parker has been detected in using a garbled quotation from President.

Mr. Parker has been detected in using a garbled quotation from President McKinley's famous Buffalo speech. Porker, in his letter of acceptance declared that President McKinley said, "We must make sensible trade arrangements if we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." What Mr. McKinley did say was, "By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." Mr. McKinley further said, "We should take from our customers such of their products as we cau

extend the outlets for our incressing surplus." Mr. McKiniey further said, "We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor," but Judge Parker omitted this quotation entirely because it was his purpose to represent President McKiniey as insisting upon reciprocity whether it injured our industries and labor or not. It is regarded as annusing that a man whose only qualifications for the high office to which he aspires are his alleged integrity and judicial character, should have deliberately misquoted a speech so well and accurately known.

In view of the unfounded charges regarding the alleged extravagant expenditures of Government money by the Republican administration, it is interesting to note the condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of this year as compared with its condition at the close of the last Democratic administration. The true condition of the National Treasury at any one time is shown by the difference between the principal of the debt and the available cash on hand and no trick of book-keeping, or cry of extravagant expenditures, can show other than a splendid record of successful financiering by the Republican administration. On January 1, 1897, after four years of Democratic rule, the principal of the debt was \$\$47,000,000; the available cash in the Treasury \$228,000,000 leaving a net debt, less cash of \$619,000,000. On January 1, 1897, after four years of Republican administration during which the Bpanish war had been fought, at a cost of \$500,000,000, and paid for, the principal of the debt was \$855,000,000, and the available cash in the Treasury \$228,000,000 leaving a net debt less cash of \$619,000,000. Show the treasury \$379,000,000 leaving a net debt less cash of \$619,000,000. Both the Treasury was \$100,000,000 better off than on January 1, 1897, and the annual interest charge was \$10,000,000.

annual interest charge was \$10,000,000 less.

It is quite in accord with Democratic methods that Judge Parker and other Democratic spell-binders should be charging President Roosevelt with "continuous and sinister encroachment upon the spirit and operation of the Civil Services rules" and with having "arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interests of favorites and set aside the principles upon which the Civil Service is based." The facts are that the official records show that \$3,000 more places were filled by competitive examination in the first competitive examination in the first year of the Roosevelt administration than in the year before 4,688 more the second year and 2,124 more the third year than the year previous. During the three years of President Roosevelt's administration over 30,000 places have been added to the classified service and President Rossevelt has made only 61 exceptions from Civil Service regulations in three years. The exceptions made by his immediate predecessors ran into the hundreds.

ran into the hundreds.

The latest root-back gotten up by the Democratic campaign managers is a story intended for circulation immediately before the election. It is proposed then to circulate broadcast through the country a statement to the effect that President Roosevelt has asserted that if he finds Parker needs the votes of Alabama and Mississippi to insure of Mississippi to insure this election he, Roosevelt, will see to it that the votes of these states are not that the votes of these states are not counted because they have disfranchised the negro. The report is, of course, absolutely without foundation.

In view of the extravagant criticism of President Roosevelt, because he chanced to ask Booker T. Washington

to take lunch with him, it is interesting to learn that Mayor Smith of Charles ton, West Va., and ex-Governor Atkin-son, Wilson and McCorkle and other son, whish and decorder and oner prominent men of that state, all Demo-erats, invited Washington to share the hospitality of their city on his return from Europe in 1855 and that they gave him a reception in the State House at which Mrs. Atkinson assisted her hosband in receiving,

Herald Washington special says that a Republican investigation discloses the fact that the Standard Oil interests have contributed largely to the Democratic campaign fund in New York City and the Standard Oil interests in Indiana, especially Whiting, Muncie and Marion, had been working for the Democratic ticket. Senator Knox believes that the full weight of the Staudard Oil management is personally and financially in Judge Parker's campaign.

Harpers Weekly, which has at no time been over-friendly to Roosevelt, predicts that the President will get 152 more electoral votes than Parker, largest majority ever obtained by any President in half a century.

A little nonsense now and then brings fall-re to a lot of men.—Chicago Record-Reraid.

## Fail River Strike.

After 15 weeke of ideness, suffering a lost of \$2,000,000 in wages, the labor upion meretaries say the operatives of the 71 cotton mills here will not accept the reduction. This is not the view taken by many others in the city, and for that reason the manufacturers are discussing plans for reopening the milis.

Some manufacturers would like to open next Monday or Wednesday, the latter day being the one following the national election. Others think it may be just as well to wait until Nov. 14, and this has come to be the more common date talked about. It does not seem likely that the operatives in the unions will be ready to formally declare the strike off by that time, but there are many other operatives who will go to work, and the disposition now is to permit the latter to have a chance at the mill gate to give a decision on the situa-

The effects of this strike on trade are slimply paralyzing and local business men are now taking a hand to try to stop the losses. A committee of their number is seeking to bring in the state board of arburation.

This body has failed thus far to accomplish anything satisfactory to either party and manufacturers say they will not listen to the board at this time if it is proposed to talk of compromises,

# M. Y. M. H. & H. R. R.

An Exchange says, The New Haven road just now is having serious congestion of traffic east of New York. This is one of the most crowded traffic sections of railroad in the United States. It will be a serious problem for the New Haven to keep the road open uutil such time as they may be able to divert this traffic to the new line open from Naugatuck by way of Poughkeepsie bridge, west. The only relief had at present is by using the water lines from Hartford and New Haven and this relief is only a small factor. The road is to serious need of greater track capacity for movement as far east as Providence. Immediately west of New Haven, the road passes through a cut. This is so essential to through movement that if in some accident a wreck piled up there so that traffic would be held up for forty-eight hours, or longer, a good part of New England would feel the distress of impeded traffic.

Orders are being placed now with the great manufacturing concerns of the country contingent on the election. If Roosevelt is elected the orders are to be filled with haste; if Parker is elected they are to be cancelled. This ought to be a good straw to show the laboring man how he should vote if he considers his own interests.

# Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1904. —
Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturtance to cross the continent Nov. 5 to 11.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Nov. 10, cross west of Rockies by close of 11, great central valleys 12 to 14, eastern states 15.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Nov. 10, great central valleys 12.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Nov. 10, great central valleys 12, eastern states 14. Cool wave will cross westfof Rockies about Nov. 13, great central valleys 15, eastern states 17.

This disturbance will bring one of the warm periods and the week clustering around Nov. 15 will average warmer than any other week of the month. Storms will not be severe, frosts and other weather features will not be of great intensity. It will be a typical Indian summer week on most parts of the continent. parts of the continent.

parts of the continent.

Fourth disturbance of November will reach Pacific coast about Nov. 15, cross west of Rockles by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20. central varietys (740-18), eastern states 20. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Nov. 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 18. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Nov. 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22. The typical hurricane season 18 over but this last described disturbance will bettur some activation on the states 22.

bring severe storms on the continent not far from Nov. 18. Temperatures will go to great extremes, high in front will go to great extremes, high in front of this storm wave and very low following it and remainder of month will average colder than usual. A severe cold wave will reach meridian 90 not fur from Nov. 20, a little carlier westward and a little later in the eastward from Nov. 16 to 22. Immediately following date of this bulletin continental disturbances will become unusually severe and will be followed by a week or ten days of mild Indian summer.

In July I published forecasts of eight periods of severe weather disturbances and gave dates near which these disturbances would reach their greatest intensity. Later I gave details. The forecasts were enhantly successful averaging SS per coal good. A sample of these forecasts was published in August 20 bulletin and perfectly forefold the tropical hurricane and the great continental storus that occurred October 19 to 21. of this storm wave and very low

# Jiverton.

The people of this town have renomi-The people of this town have renominated George R. Lawton for Senator, and William I. Frost for Representative. These gentlemen have both had long experience in the State legislature. They have served the town and State both faithfully and intelligently and should he re-elected by large majorities. Prohably no town or city in the State has an abler or more influential delegation in the General Assembly than has this town. Mr. Frost has the honor of being Deputy Speaker, and is second on the important finance committee. Senator Lawton is chalman on important committee on corporations.

# Jamestown.

The General Assembly ticket in this town is this year practically a new one. William F. Caswell is promoted from Representative to Benator and Benjamin Cottrell is nominated for Representative. Both are young men, and both are well qualified for the positions to which the Republicans have noninated them, and to which they will be elected.

# Real Setate Sales and Rent als

C. H. Wrightington has reuted for Joshun Study his cottage house, No. 4 Summer street, to William Spicer for

Joshus Stady his cottage house, No. 4

Bummer street, to William spicer for one year.

Wm. E. Brightman has reuted for Bowen B. Sweet the lower tenement at 6 danford street to Hugh P. Jeck.

Wm. E. Brightman has reuted for the Builders & Merchants Exchauge their midole store known as No. 2 in their new building on Washington square to The Sperry & Hutchinson Company of New York on a lease.

Wm. E. Brightman has reuted the apper tenement No. 12 Spring street belonging to Mrs. D. H. Wilhams to Robert Cunningham.

C. H. Wrightington sold for Margaret M. Sullivan to Henry D. Root her dwelling house on the northerly side of Thurston avenue, bounded northerly by land formerly of Wilham Delitois, dee'd, 50 feet, easterly by land now or formerly of Harry Wilson 100 feet, northerly by land of Ellen F. Easterbrooks 100 feet and containing 5,000 square feet of land.

A. O'D. Taylor has reuted for Thom-

and containing 5,000 square feet of land.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Thomas B. Tanner, the cottage on the westerly side of Hope street, for a further term, to the Rev. George Whitefield Mead.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for a further term to Dr. Harry Jennings Knapp, the house with doctor's office, stable and ground, at 20 Catherius atreet, corner of Brisley street, for the owners, Miss Aunie E. King, Mrs. Birckhead, Mr. Wm. Dehon King and others. others.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for George

B. Wood his cottage at 23 Thames street, in the Wood Block to William McDonald.

## Portsmouth.

Mr. George Peabody and family have moved to the Charity farm and Mr. Benjamin Wyatt has hired the house he formerly occupied having taken possession upon November first.

Bervices have been held all last week at the Friends Church, having been conducted by Jesse McPherson who was also in charge Sunday last.

also in charge Sunday last.

Mr. George F. Dittmer left Mouday for Florida. Mrs. Dittmer accompanied him as far as New York. While there her seven year old son, Sanford, who has been visiting at his grandmother's, Mrs. W. H. Sanford, met with a sad accident at the house of a neighbor. Being near by while hay was being pitched, the fork accidentally struck him in the eye. An oculist from Fall River was called and it is hoped to save the eyeball as the fork pessed under and up instead of through it, but it is feared the sight is gone.

Hallowe'en parties were given by

Hallowe'en parties were given by Miss Lydia Thurston and Miss Ger-trude E. Macomber, Monday evening.

Mr. Constant Chase entertained a large party Monday evening at his home on the Middle Main road in honor of the Middletown illumination and parade. Quantities of red fire and fireworks were displayed.

## ITALY GETS THE COPE

### Famous Ecclesiastical Relie Is Given Up by Morgan

New York, Nov. 4.-The Ancient ecclesiastical cope, which was stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli, Italy, two years ago, and later purchased by J. P. Morgan, has been presented to the Ralian government by Morgan. The presentation was made through Baron Des Planches, the Italian ambassador, who called by appointment on Morgan. The cope is now in the Victoria and Albany museum in London, to which it was loaned by Morgan.

The cope was presented by Pope Nicholas IV. to Ascoli, his native place. It is a French work of the 13th century. It was stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli in 1902 and efforts to trace it failed until last July, when a letter appeared in The Giornale D'Italia from the director of the galleries of Florence, saying that the cope was on exhibition at the South Kensington mu-seum, London, where it appeared as the property of "a well known American collector."

A month later the rector of Ascoll and several priests were summoned to appear before the contr which was investigating the theft of the cope. Two days later if became known that Rocchiggiand, a photographer, who had been arrested in connection with the case, had hanged himself in his cell. The left a note stating that he was innocent and intimating that the real thief was one high in Italian circles. Despite a thorough search, no trace has been obtained of the thieves.

Mr. Wrightington makes a specialty of RUYING, SELLING AND LEASING real RUYING, SELLING AND LEASING real said and lower base some valuation are stored by the base building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained in very state building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained in very base ball to be collection of reals and euro of his books, which can be obtained in very ball of the collection of reals and euro of his books, which can be obtained in very ball of the ball of the collection of reals and euro of his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very spirit building sites and farm properties on his books, which and several priests were summoned to been obtained of the thieves.

# Odell a Great Factor

New York, Nov. 4.—The political sit-untion in New York continues very uncertain, no one venturing to make a se rious prediction as to the result of the election. There are many groups which might vote solidly either way, but which way is a question difficult to settle. There is much talk of "Odellism," and this as an Issue may give some Republican votes to Herrick; but, on the other hand, many Democrats are likely to vote for Roosevelt.

# A Year-Old Republic

Panama, Nov. 3.—Today being the analyersary of the independence of the republic of Panama, the occasion is being celebrated in various ways throughout the country. The anniversary was observed by President Amador in the issuance of a proclamation reviewing events in Panama since it became an independent government and saying that the whole country enjoys absolute

# Nine Drowned In Reservoir Flood

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 3 .- A reservoir of the municipal water works, located near the centre of Winston-Salem, broke and caused the loss of nine lives and the injury of five persons. There were about 800,000 gallons of water in the reservoir. There were several miniculous escapes.

Money Wender in Hot Water Boston, Nov. 2.—Judge Sherman sen-tenced Myles B. Thomas to 50 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$200 and or dered that he remain in prison until the fine is paid, for louning money at a greater rate of interest than 12 percent on assignment of wages without the required deense.

# HEALTH

# Most Important

In buying food-articles, you must consider several things: Economy, Results. Easy Handling, Reliability; but the most important is Health.

Health means everything. In clothes, furniture, etc., if the buyer gets a poor or imitation article, the only harm is loss of money. In buying food-articles, if imitations are supplied, there is a loss of money, and probably an injury to health -which is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

# ROYAL **BAKING POWDER**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

About the hottest imperialists going are Gen. Dan Sickles and Gen. O. O. Howard. They say all talk of hauliog down the old dag in the Philippines is the gabble of lunatics and fools.—Boston Harvild

These men ought to know what they are talking about if anyone does.

# To Buyers.

We have several properties for sale upon which no sign board is placed, this includes cottages and tenement properties as well as some house lots, and we believe we are able toget anything for a customer which is for sale, as our experience has proven in the past. Particular attention paid to the details, our aim being to have everything satisfactory. Office open from nine until six.

# SIMEON HAZARD.

40 BROADWAY.

A Farm of 24 Acres For Sale at \$2400.

I have for sale a good farm of 24 acres o land, with good 5-room cottuge, &u., for \$200. This farm is situated on Consultan Island, a short distance from lumestown. This place would make an excellent chicken and pontry farm. Call upon, or write to

# A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT. OFFICES-182 Bellevae Avenue, Newport, and Nurragansett Avenue, Jamestown.

# C. H. Wrightington,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Main Office No. 94 Broadway, Newport, R. L. Long Distant Telephone, No. 770.



# HEAD

# ACHE

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York, Small Pill. Small Doss. Small Price.

### WEEKLY ALMANAC. STANDARD TIME.

New Moon, 7th day, 10h, 36m, morning, First Quarter, 14th day, 7h, 35m, evening, Putl Moon, 22d day, 10h, 12m, evening, Last Quarter, 30th day, 2h, 38m,, morning.

# Deaths.

In this city, 2d inst., Lewis M., son of Dun-iel J. and Carrie L. Ayler, uged 25 years. In this city, 1st inst., Rebecu Francis, wife of W. Howard Greene, Rebecu Francis, wife of W. Howard Greene, Red 37 years. In this city, 1st inst., Mary, A. wife of Jer-nish O'Leary. In this city, 30th uit., Joseph R. Allan, in the 42d year of his age. In this city, 30th uit., John L. Thornton, aged 45 years.

in this city, 30th ult., John L. Thornton, aged 45 years.
In Roxbury, Mass., 30th ult., Phebe Elizabeth, widow of William H. Sherman, formerly of Portsmouth, R. I.
In Providence, 2d inst., Alice (Hughes) Lowe, aged 72; 31st ult., Emory Lyon, uged 85.

85.
In Fall River 80th ult., John S. Brayton, in his 78th year.
In Providence, 38th ult., Martha Wood, wife of Anson Hodges Cole, in her 77th year.
In East Cambridge, October 28th, Mrs., Ollvia Wilbour, in her 83d year.

"Naomi," be said, softly, as he gazed at the moon above them, "isn't the evening beautiful? Do you know, strauge faucies throng my mind on a night like this? Every sephyr seems to bear gentle voices, perhaps from the spirit world. Do you hear such voices?"

voices?"
Silence for a moment.
"I think I do, George."
"What do they sound like to you?"
"They are very indistinct, but they
make me think that papa and brother
Henry are calling the dog."—TitBits.

Mrs. Holder-Why, John, why aren't you reading your evening paper?
Mr. Holder—On account of my conscience. I found my unbrella today and I'm afraid I'll see it advertised.

SHORTEST AND BEST LINE

# New Orleans, TEXAS,

# MEXICO & PANAMA

Pennsylvania to Washington, Southern to Lynchburg, Norialk & Western to Bristol Southern to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent to New Orleans,

Through Pultman Sieeping Cars. Execitent Dining Car Service, Address

New York & New Orleans Short Line.

NORF LK & WESTERN RY., 38 BROADWAY, N. Y. For information and tickets,

W. B. BEVILL, G. P. A., 6-16-16 ROANOKE, VA.



BOOTS & SHOES, 214 Thames Street.

NEWPORT, R. I.

# **WAS UNPHOVOKED**

Russian Attack Upon Trawlers Came Without Warning

## FISHERMEN'S TESTIMONY

Vessels Compiled With Regulations Showing Nature of Their Calling-No Foreign Vessels Near--Coroner's Jury Returns Conservative Award

Hull, Eug., Nov. 3 .- "That George Henry Smith and William Leggett were, at about 12:30 a. m. on Oct. 22, while our fishing with trawls aboard the British steam trawler Crane, with board of trade marks exhibited and regulation lights burning, killed by shots fired without warning or provocation from certain Russian war vesseis at a dis-

tance of about a quarter of a mile."
This is the text of the jury's verdict at the coroner's inquest on the fisher-men victims of the North sea tragedy. At the request of the British government, represented by the Earl of Dysart, solicitor of the treasury, this conservative award was rendered by the first court of inquiry preceding the sessions of the international tribunal. The government asket the jury not to and a "erdict of will'ul murder or man-slaughter because "cellcate negotia-tions are going on, which should not be made more difficult; and they ought not to let anyone think they had prejudged the case before having heard both sides."

In consequence the jury simply set forth the facts proved by the evidence of physicians, experts on explosives and the trawlers themselves.

To the verdict the jury added the following rider: "On this occasion, probably the most momentous in the annals of the British empire, the jury would record their appreciation of the efforts made by the governments interested to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the matter, which, we feel, has no parallel in the history of the world."

The British government, the Board of Trade, the officers of the Gamecock fleet and the relatives of the deceased and wounded fishermen were repre-sented by counsel, but the Russian government did not participate. The proceedings occupied about three hours. The testimony consisted of medical evidence, by which it was proved that the death of Smith and Leggett was the result of gun and machine gun wounds. Then an expert identified fragments of shells by private marks, which he said were undoubtedly Russian. The stories of captains and mates of the trawiers followed.

These latter related that while they were engaged in their regular work the ships of the Bultic fleet in two Aquadrons emerged suddenly from the haze and, throwing the glare of their searchlights on the Gamecock fleet, without warning, and disregarding flare and green lights, the fisherman's signal, and though within actual speaking distance of one ressel, commenced a cannonade, which the fishermen at first, not realizing the danger, enjoyed, thinking it was a sham fight. The firing lasted half an hour.

To each of these witnesses was put the vital question regarding the presence of a foreign vessel or torpede boat. Each with equal positiveness—denied that at any time preceding or during the firing was a Japanese. British or any foreign vessel seen by them or the ac-companying fishing fleet.

It was also stated that there were no Japanese among the crews and that none of the trawlers carried arms of any description. One of the skippers, replying to a question by the coroner, said that during the five weeks he was in the North sea he had not seen any warships until that night.

Why Russia Was Not Represented London, Nov. 3 .- Some of the newspapers consider the fact that Russia was not represented at the coroner's inquest at Hull as a virtual admission of her inability to controvert the dishermen's plain, unvaruished story of the

### North sea affair. No Hitch Has Occurred

London, Nov. 4.—.t is understood that no conclusion has yet been reached between Russia and Great Britain as to the next draft of the convention regarding the North sea heident. The negotiations between Ambassador Benkendorff and Lord Lansdowne are proceeding satisfactority.

# Russian Squadron at Tangler

Tangler, Nov. 4.—All the vessels composing the Russian squadron are new unchored in the bay. Inhish cruisers escorted them here from Vigo. The Russians say they will remain here two or three days.

# Мга Подель Мизт глало

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 2.—The legislative judiciary committee gave a hearing last night on the question of commuting the death sentence imposed upon Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, found guilty of murdering her husband in Bennington, and also on the question of abolishing capital punishment. The members of the committee were almost ununimously opposed not only to commuting the death sentence of Mrs Rogers, but also to the abolishment of capital punishment.

# Life Convict Leaves Frison

Thomaston, Me., Nov. 4.-Charles L. Beal was released from the state prison after serving 16 years of a life sentence for murder in the second degree, the pardon papers granted by the governor and council having arrived. Beal is 33 years old.

Turf Loses a Femiliar Figure Boston, Nov. 4.-John Riley, for 80 years prominent on racing tracks as a driver and trainer, died last evening from injuries received while driving at the Saugus race track 10 days ago, by a collision of sulkies.

# **VOTERS OF RHODE ISLAND**

You will have an opportunity to endorse

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

and the Republican Party on Tuesday, November 8.

Go to the Polis early and put your cross against every Republican name on the ballot. In so doing you will vote to continue the prosperity and progress of the country.

VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

I. SAMUEL M. NICHOLSON 2. WEBSTER KNIG IT

3. ROWLAND G. HAZARD WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN

VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET Governor, GEORGE H. UTTER Lieutenant Governor, FREDERICK H. JACKSON Secretary of State, CHARLES P. BENNETT Attorney General, WILLIAM B. GREENOUGH General Treasurer, WALTER A. READ

These candidates are men of high standing in the business community and possess the executive ability and patriotic interest in the welfare of the State which especially fits them for the positions to which they have been nominated by the Republican Conventions.

# To Vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks

Mark your ballot for the four Republicans named for Presidential Electors. They are representative men, with an interest in the future of the State and of the Government. They can be fully trusted to cast the vote of Rhode Island for Rooseveit and Fairbanks.

The State Ticket includes five worthy candidates, whose names are familiar to every Rhode Island citizen. You will make no mistake in voting for these nominees.

# George H. Utter of Westerly

The candidate for Governor, has served Rhode Island as Secretary of State and as Lieutenant Governor. He represented his town in the General Assembly and has been speaker of the House. He is an able speaker and parliamentarian. He does not hide his light under a bushel but lets it shine for all.

# For Lieut. Governor Frederick H. Jackson

Of Providence is the Republican nominee. He is a prominent business man, and President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The candidate for Attorney General is **WILLIAM B. GREENOUGH** the present assistant in that office. His ability and preparation for the position is unquestioned.

For Secretary of State, CHARLES P. BENNETT, and for General Treasurer, WALTER A. READ, the present incumbents, are tried and faith-

The progress and prosperity of the State and the Nation depend upon the election of Republican members of Congress.

Voters of the First Congressional District, make it your special duty to mark a cross against the name of the Republican candidate for Representative

# John H. Stiness.

Voters of the Second Congressional District, remember to mark your ballot for

# Adin B. Capron.

for Representative.

Let every voter in the State mark his ballot in favor of the Republican candidates for the General Assembly, and thus ensure the return of

MELSON W. ALDRICH to the United States Senate.

The Republican party in Rhode Island pledges itself to stand for the principles of the National Republican Organization as indicated in the platform adopted at Chicago.

In local matters, the Republican party stands for a more liberal representation in the General Assembly, for the improvement of state highways, for the education of the children, and for progressive legislation in all matters affecting the welfare of the people of Rhode Island.

# VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

22:14 KNU S AN HOUR

Cruiser Wes Virginia Was Ex-

Boston, Nov. 3 .- With perfect weather and sea conditions, the armored cruiser West Virginia went over the Cape Ann course for her official fourhour speed trial, and developed an The contract with the United States government, for whom the West Virginia was built, called for a sustained speed for four bours of 22 knots an

The officials of the Newbort News and Dry Dock company, builders of the new warsaip, had been hopeful that the ship would accomplish better time. but it developed that the port engine could not reach the highest speed attained by the starboard engine and this affected in a considerable degree the average.

The course measured 88 miles, 44 miles up the coast and return. This distance was covered in three hours. 58 minutes and 33 seconds, an average of 22:14 knots an bour. It is estimated by the trial board that tidel correction will not make any material difference in the average.

# Held For Shooting Wife

South Berwick, Me., Nov. 4.-Thomas F. Connor of Lawrence, Mass., pleaded not guilty to the charge with intent to kill his wife with a revolver. Probable cause was found and he was remanded to jail without ball to await the action of the grand jury. Mrs. Connor sustained only a scalp wound.

Soldier en Alleged Highwayman Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4.-Thomas Burns, a private at Fort Ethan Allen, was arrested last night, charged with complicity in holding up O. D. Vincent. He, with Thomas Burke, also a soldier at the fort, will be arraigned on a charge of highway robbery. Burke was identifled by Vincent.

"GUILTY OF BEGTALITY"

People View Police Action

Pritchett of the Massachus etts Institute of Technology last evening gave out the following statement regarding Wednesday night's affair:
"The things of which I complain and

lack of judgment and the brutality! afterward. Starkey escaped with a with which the police carried out what soaking and the horses were unburt. they apparently conceived to be their instructions. When the Technology parade re-ched the Rogers building the Harvard students were far away and had not been in the vicinity of this building. Anyone could see that the gathering was made up of T-chinology ed up Wednesday night, students and that it was intent on no! scarched at the 'station' they mischief. As a matter of fact, the stu-dents would have been entirely satis-bers tools, one having 15 razors in his

The police, instead of dealing with them reasonably, used their clubs free-; ly, charged the crowds repeatedly, rode down indiscriminately persons in the street and struck brutally men who were doing all they could to get away.

I obtained a surgeon who dressed the wounds of eight or 10 men, each of whom had been struck, as they said, while attempting to escape.

"The responsibility for this unfortunate affair does not rest with them, but with the police, and was due mainly to the lack of judgment and to the brutallty of their methods.

"At a special meeting of the executive committee of the institute the following vote was passed: 'Voted, that the president be requested to collect evidence about the conduct of the police on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, and that he, with Messrs. A. Lawrence Low-ell and Howard Stockton, be a committee to proceed against the officers gullty of brutality."

Light In Which Technology and Warren Goodnow, both about years old, were crossing a bridge over a Boston, Nov. 4.—President Henry S. tributary of the Ashuelot river and were walking just behind a four-horse team loaded with logs. Suddenly the bridge collapsed, and the boys, team and the driver, Thomas Starkey. were thrown into the water. The boys were struck by the falling timfor which I am indignam are the utter; bers of the bridge and died shortly

Another Bunch of Arrests

Lowell, Mass, Nov. 4.-The police arrested four more men just night whom they believe to belong to the same gang of men as the 11 they roundfied to have given a few cheers on Rogers steps and then dispersed.

| Dockets. As no local breaks have been reported, the police believe the goods found on the men to have been secured in some other city.

Kept House For Former Husband Boston, Nov. 4 .- Mrs. Nellie Cole was arrested last night on the charge of being a fugitive from justice, back of which charge there lie three complaints of forgery, amounting to \$1600, preferred by John W. Guptill of Portland, Me. Mrs. Cole was formerly the wife of Guptill, but 12 years ago she secured a divorce and married Cole. Last summer, at Guptill's Invitation, she acted as his housekeeper at Portland.

New Trolley Road For Maine Bangor, Me., Nov. 4.-Considerable activity in electric railroad building is looked for in Maine next year. Among the lines to be built will be one by the Eastern Traction company, between Bangor and Dexter, about 33 miles. line has no railroad service at present,

# Industrial

# Trust Company.

Capital - - \$1,500,000

Surplus and Profits \$1,500,000 Participation or Savings Account.

Moneys deposited on or before November 15th draw in-terest from November 1st. Dividends February and August. The rate of interest at present paid upon this account is FOUR per cent. The security given is the entire capital and surplus of

the company in addition to the invested funds of its de-

Office with Newport Trust Co.,

303 Thames Street.

J. Truman Burdick, President. T. A. Lawton, Vice President. W. H. Hammett, Secretary.

# SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

Incorporated A. D. 1819,

NEWPORT, R. I.

# NOTICE!

Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed at the January Session 1898 amending the charter of this bank NOFICE is hereby given that in July next this bank will pay in dividends upon all deposits of two thousand delivers of the Act o and dollars or less at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum and upon all in the excess of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent, per annum, and upon an in the except of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent, per annum.

All deposits for charitable purposes will be entitled to the higher rate of interest.

Newport R. I., April 22d, 1904—5-14-10w

G. P. TAYLOR, Transmer.

# Old Colony Street Railway Co

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies.

Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

# PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY, Hecker's Buckwheat, AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,

Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON.

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

# SCHREIER'S,

Leading Millinery,

143 THAMES STREET.

# BARGAINS THIS SATURDAY:

One Lot Fancy Feathers, Choice, 100 One Lot Fancy Pompons, Choice, 25¢ One Lot Silk Pompons, Choice, 19C One Lot Hats, Choice, 19C One Lot Hats, Choice,

Trimmed Dress Hat, Specialties in

Troy, N. II., Nov. 4.—Ollie Foster and Warren Goodnow, both about 11 Children's and Misses' Hats.

FOR VARIETY GO TO

SCHREIER'S.

39c

\$1.50 Up.

WE MAKE AND PUT UP

# **AWNINGS**

# Porch Shades

OF ALL KINDS.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 Thames Street.

Discharged a Cargo of Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg. BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced,

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

A Paredy.

And he feels like a King of ancient Rome. All pight policemen wait for burglars and for east, While trust-owners so trustingly to bed. Down on the wharf the happy holo sleeps with rate, And dreams that all the millionaries are

While sound asleep man fancies he is free, Tomorrow comes and finds bim up a free.

The bunest grafter cares not the a Kingdom enis, Bo long as old Jerome can't call him down, And so he plays high fluks and drinks bigh-balls.

bails.
For well he knows that the feetown.
Reindistone from the millionaries all rest.
Their pile stands high; they feast from day to day:

The durkest corper of his neet the feetom to shay.

to day; But deep in the durkest corner of his nest The bloody annichist plants whom to slay; There tossing, restless, in his virtuous col, The true reformer sweats reform is rot!

Old maids asteep and young ones sleeping, Good wives and bud are tucked away all

nly But w here their husbands are they cannot tell.
For they can only sleep and dream and wait for light.
Downtown great presses grind out daily

news; Uptown great writers burn up mildnight And East and West the baker sweats and

stews.
His bread to bake for basy sons of tail.
For up above, to sterry, cloudless, calm
The moon beholds the city rapt in mature's
balm.

EDITH MCGIDNEY.

### The Youth's Companion in 1905.

It is impossible even to summarize in a single paragraph the many and varied attractions which the Youth's Companion announces for the coming

A series of articles planned to inter-A series of strices pranted to inter-est especially the forty-five millions of Americans who look directly to the soft soil for their subsistence will treat of "New Fields for Young Farmers," "The Savitation of the Farm," "The Future of American Cotton," "How Women Make Money on the Farm," etc.

Seven serial stories by the most talented and popular American writers of fiction will form part of the contents of the new volume for 1905.

Full illustrated Announcement des-

Full illustrated Aurouncement describing the principal features of The Companion's new volume for 1905 will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address free.

The new subscription to The Companion receives free all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1904, also The Companion "Carnation" Calendar for 1905, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass.

### How the Boy Did It.

A superintendent of schools was one day showing off his pupils to a crowd of visitors.

"Can you make a Maltese cross?" he asked of a bright-eyed boy. "Yes, sir," answered the boy readi-

ly.

"You see," said the delighted superintendent, "this boy knows how to
make a Maltese cross. Well,"—to the
boy—"make one."

boy-"make one."
"I can't right here," replied the puz-

"Why not? How do you make a Maltese cross, anyway"

The boy put his finger in his mouth.
"I pull itstail," said he.—Short Storles

## The Practical View.

"The trees stand up so beautifully," exclaimed the young poet, just home from college.
"Yes," replied the old man, "thar's some tall timber round here."

"They seem to laugh in the wind, and how 'good morning' to you," continued the poet.
"Look here, John," said the old man,

"Look here, John," said the old min,
" 'fore you go plum cruzy, take this
here ax an' chup me down a dozen
trees an' run 'em through the sawmill!
—Atlanta Constitution.

# No Discrimination.

Beensey has a good car for music." "What makes you think so?"
He told me you were the worst singer
he ever heard."
"That's strange."
(AVE-29)

"That's strange.
"Why?"
"He fold me you were the worst,"—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# His Coat of Arms.

"Now that you are wealthy, Mr. C., "Now that you are wentrny, ar. c., said the man who deals in pedigrees and the like, "you really should begin to adopt a coat of arms."

"I'll do just as I please," retorted Mr. C. botly. "If I like to go about in my shirt steeves, that ain't none o' your business."

# Wanted Plenty of Room.

Applicant-You say the ball will sent 10,000 people? Lundlord—Yes.

Applicant - All right. I'll engage it for the date named.

Landlord-Very well. May I ask for what purpose you propose to use

Applicant—Certainly, It's for a re-union of the members of the original Flodom sextet.—Philodelphia Bulle-

## The Consulation.

Friend-You've never been called in

Young Doctor—No, but I'd like to be. It's nice to charge ten three as much as the other doctor for saying that you don't know any more about the case than he does.—Puck.

# Knew Him.

Maud—A gentleman called while you were out, Miss Gladys. I don't know his name, but I could show you who has becomes there's three of his photos in your album,—London Scraps.

# A Modest Present.

Mrs. Knicker—So you want your husband to give you something be has made hinself? Mrs. Backer—Yes, about \$500.—Harpers' Bazaar,

 ${\bf Pat-^nWhat}$  is the scarcest thing in

the world?"

Mike-sAb, sure I don't know."

Pat-sWelf, a ham sandwich at a

Jew pichle."

REPRESENTATIVE MEN ON THE WORLD'S FAIR

What Distinguished Statesmen and Others Bay of the Educational and Inspiring Expecition at St. Louis. The public utterances of distinguish-

fair have but one note, and that of emphatic praise. Here are some of their comments: Hon. John Hay, secretary of state: "I

ed men who have visited the world's

have never seen nor mard of anything so Hon. Lesile M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury: "Any father of a bright boy can afford to send him to the Fair simply to

study any one of at least a thousand ex-Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor of Obio: "A visit of ten days by a man of ordinary aptness and appreciative capacity to the Fair is almost equal to a postgraduate

can is amost equal to a postgraduate course in a university."

Hon, Benjagin B. Odell, governor of New York: "St. Louis has been budly mispersesented by accounts which say that her weather is unbeamble. The Fair is wonderful."

Hon, George C. Parsine governor of C."

Hon. George C. Pardee, governor of California: "The governor of the Golden State, who has spent all his life within her borders, finds that he knew only a little about his state until he came to the Fair and saw all her varied products assembled

Hon. Albert B., Cummins, governor of Iowa: "The Louisiana Purchase Exposi-

Iowa: "The Louishan Purchase Exposition is on the grandest scale of any exposition the world has ever seen."

Hon. Richard Yates, governor of Illinois: "The more I see of the Exposition
the more I enjoy it."

Iton. Fenninner Chatterton, governor of
Wyoming: "I wish the Fuir the greatest
success. it certainly deserves it."
Hon. Franklin Murphy, governor of New
Jersey: "It is well worth coming from
New Jersey to see even a small part of

success. It certainly deserves it."
Hon. Franklin Murphy, governor of New Jersey: "It is well worth coming from New Jersey to see even a small part of this Fair."
Hon. A. B. White, governor of West Virginia: "I cannot speak too strongly of the greatness of this Fair."
Hon. William J. Eryen: "The Exposition is an unparalleled wonder."
Hon. John Sharp Williams, member of congress from Mississippi: "The most wonderful thing of its kind."
Hon. Hoke Smith of Georgia, formerly secretary of Interior under President Cleveland: "I am highly pleased with the Exposition and believe it to be one of the triumphs of modern civilization."
Hon. Perry Belmont of New York: "In magnitude and beauty the Fair is wonderful. It is worth coming a long distance to see."

to see."

Iton. Daniel J. Campau, chairman of the Michigan delegation to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis: "It is positively sinful for parents to fall to bring their children to see the Fair."

M. Paul Dupuy, editor of Le Petit Parisien of Paris, France: "I admire the Exposition for its limmensity, its spirit of the subtime, its general beauty and its completeness."

preteness."

Prince George of Bavaria: "I have never seen anything prettier than the St. Louis World's Fair buildings when outlined at night with their millions of electric lights."

gnes. Hon, Louis E. McComas of Maryland Hon. Louis E. McComas of Maryland.
"The greatest Fair in the world."
Hon. John F. Dryden of New Jersey.
"The people have no idea of the greatness
of the Exposition. Every American should

see it."
T. P. Shants, president of the Clover
Leaf route of Chicago: "The Fair is a big
success and will continue to become a
greater success as it progresses."

# WAGE EARNERS AT THE FAIR

Prominent Men Planning to Help Workers See the Great Exposition.

Wage earners of America are to see the World's Fair by tens of thousands under the auspices of the National Civie Federation. A new bureau of the Federation has just been established at St. Louis upon the World's Fair grounds. Back of the movement are Grover Cleveland, David R. Francis Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss and others. Plans are making to have a vast number of the wage earners of the United States see the World's Pair, the most glorious spectacle of the age and the most influential factor in the education of the American citizen.

The bureau is in charge of Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of the Federation's welfare department, of which Mr. H. H. Vreeland, head of the street railway system of New York city, is chairman. The bureau headquarters is in the east end of the Palace of Transportation, on the ground floor. The Exposition management is in hearty accord with this movement on the part of the Federation to induce the large manufacturers and other employers of labor to provide ways and means for the wage earners of America to visit the Exposition. President Francis is displaying personal interest in the undertaking by affording the Federation every facility for the consummation of its efforts, and in this connection he has directed Theodore Hardee, assistant to the secretary, to co-operate with Miss Beeks and Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Federation's executive council, in every possible way.

The Exposition management has also

equipped this bureau with elerical assistance and a full supply of World's Fair literature. The bureau will be used as headquarters for all wage earners coming to the Exposition under its auspices. The aim of the Federation is to make it feasible for the largest possible proportion of wage earners to it St. Louis and see the World's Fair. It will see that they are met at the de-pot by responsible persons and conducted to suitable lodgings, where they will be treated fairly.

There will also be furnished, free of

charge, appropriate Hineraries indicating the points of interest to be seen within a limit of one week, which is about the average time each party will spend here. It will also indicate the objects of special interest to various eraftsmen in their particular lines, so that they may devote as much time as possible to the objects of peculiar interest to them. These and many other efforts will be made to help all wage earners to enjoy the benefits of this great Exposition end fortably and at an expense within their means.

# A Brave Hero.

"You don't believe in divorce, then?"
"No, sir; I've got too much sportin'
blood."
"What has that to do with 11?"

"I believe in a light to the linish,"-Philadelphia Ledger.

The the unexpected always happens—unless you expect a collector.—Yale Record.

# **GOST OF PHILIPPINES**

**Grossly Exaggerated Statements** Relterated by Judge Parker In Recent Speech.

Shows Narrowness or Obstinucy in Repeating Previous Errors Officially Corrected.

[Washington Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

The avidity with which Judge Parker and ex-Secretary Olney swallowed the statement that the Philippines had cost this country \$650,000,000 and the pertinacity with which they cling to it after its falsity has been proved again and again are past the comprehension of persons in Washington who are familiar with the real conditions in the Philippines,

That the cost of the Philippines, including the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain, amounted, up to May 1, 1902, to \$189,-000,000 has been established beyond dispute. No Democratic member of either house of congress has dured to challenge Secretary Root's statement to that effect. The cost to this country for the following year has been shown to be \$3,080,000, and for the year just cuded \$2,100,000, a total of \$194,180,000. That has been the actual cost of the Philippines up to June 30,

The statement Mr. Parker permitted himself to repeat when he declared that "over 200,000 lives have been sacrificed" is equally false. The total loss of life of American troops and Filipinos in the American army from all causes has amounted to 4.067 privates and 155 officers, a total of 4,222 men. Even adding to this number the loss of Phipino insurgents, a liberal estimate of which is less than 10,000, the grand total aggregates 14,000 against Mr. Parker's 200,000. Moreover, the totals here given include deaths from wounds, sickness; drowning and other acci-dents, and, an important contributory cause, the contagious diseases which unrestrained, ravaged Americans and Fillpines when American occupation began. Only 126,000 American so all told, have been sent to the Philip-

As an offset to this loss of life should be set the magnificent work of the army medical corps and of the health officers of the Philippine commission, whose unremitting efforts have stamped out the plague, reduced smallpox and other contagious diseases to a minimum and rendered the Philippines as healthful as Cuba. That unintelligent campaign speak

ers should voice the extravagant charges of the partisan press without taking the trouble to investigate them may not be surprising, but that men of higher standing should reiterate them, especially in the face of the testimony of high minded and unimpeachable witnesses, is a source of amazement. The insular bureau points to the interview with the Most Rev. J. Harty, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, cabled from the Philippines, as indisputable evidence of existing conditions in the Philippines. Archbishop Harty's testimony agrees with that of Dr. Brent, the Episcopal bishop of Manila, who is now in this country. The archbishop, after returning from an extended tour through the islands, declared his hope that Theo-dore Roosevelt would be elected presi-

dent of the United States and said: "I was impressed during my journeyings by the progress of American Institutions among the masses of the people, the general happiness, the security of person and property and the supremacy of order and justice. I be-lieve that under divine guidance the beneficent rule of America is destined ultimately to place the Christian Malay race on a moral and political plane that as yet has never been attained by an oriental people. This task that the Americans have assumed they cannot shirk or abandon. This work that Gov Taft so auspiciously began and that Governor Wright continues must

be carried to a triumphant conclusion." Archbishop Harty is eminently qualified to judge of the situation. In his nine months' residence at Manila he has held exhaustive conferences with the bishops and provincial priests. He has spent months living with the neapie, traveling practically alone and unguarded even in the remotest provinces, inspecting parishes and visiting the people in their homes. In some of districts he visited it had been thirty years since a bishop had been

Nor is the testimony of these churchmen isolated. Every one who has had an opportunity to judge of conditions in the Philippines as they actually exist brings to Washington the same story of progress. The Philippine government is being judiciously administered, the people are prosperous, Christianity is thriving under the freedom of American policies, and the pernicious influence on a few excitable Filipinos of the false assertions of Democratic candidates and speakers is now the only monace to uninterrupted peace and prosperity in the Phillippines.

# A Menacing Threat.

[From the Louisville !ferald.] The Democracy, by denouncing protection as robbery, has put the ingman's full dinner pall, his home his children's food, clothing and schooling, his wife and family's legitimate comforts in jeopardy. It menaces likewise the enterprise and profits of capital. It threatens a return of the stringency and stagnation of ten years ago.

# Closed Ears.

Mubel-Mammin says our conscience should tell us when we are maighty. Kitty-Yeth, but I don't lithen to gossip.-Harper's Bazar.

The Tutor—Why did Caesar go out to meet the sallies from the town?
The Bright Pupil—I suppose he got theid of the Mamies in the country.

"Well, if I can buy flowers and candy for a fonce for two years and not go broke I can surely support a wife,"—Hustrated Bits.

MR. HEFLIN'S FUN.

M Elected "Might Cost Mim Bis Sent."

(From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.) Ordinarily the Advertiser does not copy personal cards from other papers, but in the case of Congressman J. T. Heffin an exception is made, because be is the Democratic nominee in the Fifth district, and further because there is some news in it. His card in the Montgomery Evening Journal of

yesterday is copied on this page.

It will be observed that he admits making the utterances at Tuskegee the Advertiser's spondent reported and which the next day were condemned in these columns. Unfortunately, however, he does not yet see that he committed any wrong. He makes very little attempt at explanation and expresses no regret fact, he boastfully declares that he has no apologies to make for his reflections on the white people of Alabama—"we have a way of influencing negroes down here," etc.

The only explanation he makes of his declibration that a bomb under the dining table of President Roosevelt and Booker Washington would have done no harm is the very brief assertion that it was in fun and that it ereated learniter. That is probably an after thought, but if he has that sort of conception of fun he is not a man of wisdom, of prudence, of self control enough to be set up as a leader of men. That sort of fun does not go in congress. He will not be able to get bills through or to protect the south from its enemies with such humor as that. It is to be hoped that the explanation, poor as it is, will be of some service to Democrats in the east and west when they are faced with his declaration, but we fear that such will not be the case.

Mr. Heffin says he will carry his district by 10,000 majority. We are not prepared to dispute it. It makes little difference about the size of his major ity. But it frequently requires more than a Democratic majority to seat a man in congress. If the house is Republican he might lose his sent even with 10,000 majority. Those utterances of his at Tuskegee and this very card, making little explanation, expressing no regret and boasting of a part of them, might cost him his seat. He may be a very humorous speaker, but the next house might not like his style

## Compliments For Heftin.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] In the north and west a person who would talk like this Alubama blather-skite would be locked up. Apparently he will be elected to congress in Alabama. Such a man as that ought to be but upon the stump in some of the northern states during the canvass to show a little of the temper of the men who are running Parker for office and who would control the Parker administration in the south if he should be elected. There is a candor about this Alabama anarchist which may arouse laughter in the north, but it will be necessary for the country to take such people into the account. An excellent way to deal with those advocates of assassination is to bury under an avalanche of votes the Parker ticket which they are trying to elect.

# ROOSEVELTISM--PARKERISM.

Some Comparisons Worth Consider-

ing.
"Parkerism" "Rooseveltism" "Pa means—

means—

National prestige
unsuilled.

Protection of all
American rights
at home and
abroad.

The constant expunsion of American
interests.

The affectuarding of American workingmen.
Factories constantly in operation.

Milling and abroad.

Loss of markets at home and abroad.

Diminution of productive capacity.

Loss of employment to labor.

Factories constantly in operation.

Mills ceaselessly Longer hours for running.

Protection against foreign cheap lating the constant foreign cheap lating the constant foreign cheap lating the constant in the constant in

bor.
Steady employment for all labor.
Four years more of the full dinner bouses. Opportunity for ey- Financial panies. workingman Cheap money.

No sixty cent dol- Mortgaged homes of workingmen. lar.

Peace, progress Discontent and disand prosperity.

aster.

The Rural Free Delivery.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]
As a matter of fact, President Cleveland in his messages actually opposed rural free delivery. Nevertheless congress made a small appropriation of \$10,000 to test the feasibility of establishing a system of free mail delivery in rural districts. But Cleve-land's postmaster general, Mr. Bissell, refused to apply it or make the at-tempt. The appropriation was renewed, and Mr. Bissell's successor, Postmaster General William L. Wil-

son, also refused to use it.
It was not until President McKinley's administration that any practical attempt was made to organize rural free delivery, and then the movement was taken up so thoroughly, efficiently and faithfully that while he was prestdent about 8,000 rural delivery routes were established and the system was created and made as permanent a part of the postal service as free city de-There are now more than 20, 000 routes in operation, and the whole work from the beginning has been done under Republican administration.

Democrats For Roosevelt. [From the New York Sunday Democrat.]

Not less than 1,000,000 Democrats throughout the United States will cast their ballots for Theodore Roosevelt on

Proved.

"But do you think you can support a wife?"
"Of course. Why, we've been engaged two years."
Well?"

GENEINE.

DOES HE GET IT?

The only Genuine **VICHY** is sold in bottles and NOT in syphons.

New Many of You Drink Real Yloby-

if It Is Not Celestins, It Is Not Vichy.

# 25,000 NEW WORDS

are added in the last edition of Webster's International Dictionary. The Gazetteer of the World, and the Biographical Dictionary have been com pletely revised. The International is kept always abreast of the times. It takes constant work, expensive work and worry, but it is the only way to keep the dictionary the

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# **WEBSTER'S** INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

CATARRH

HATEVER DE MEND

AM BALM

CLEANSING AND REALING CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Baim Easy and pleasant to use. Confains no lajurious drug. It is quickly absorb-

offices relief at once.
It opens and cleanses the Nasal Tussages.

Allays Juflammation by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St. N. Y.

## JOHN WANAPIAKER

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts., New York, July 24, 1899

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way,

Yours truly,

C. W. Eastwood To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET Co.,

17 East 14th St., N. Y. City. 10 and 55 cm open perhaps, at

# Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels,

18 bushels,

Common, delivered. 36 bushels,

18 bushels,

Price at works.

\$1.75

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, \$10 for 100 hushel, Common, 9c. a hushel, \$8 for 100 bushel Orders left at the Gas Office, 18i

Thames street, or at Gas Works will

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
ENNYROYAL PILLS

BAFE Under and Only Genuine
or CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
IS RED and Gald available boss, selfin RED and Gald available boss, selfin bland bard and chee. Ecface

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

# Contractor

# BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R.H. Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobhing/ipromptly attended to.

Orders left at

Calendar Avenue,

French Republic
(Proporty).
Bit it Ever Scour to Yes, When a Mee Asts for Yesly, VICHY GELESTINS

# Fall River Line. FOR NEW YORK. the South and West

PRISCILLA and PURITAN

ecumission. A fine orchestra on such In commission. A fine orchestra on such LEAVE NEWFORT—Week days only at 215 p. 23. Returning from New York Steamers Invo Pier Is, Kotth River, foot of Warners Invo Pier Is, Kotth River, foot of Warners Invo Line, week days only, at 500 p. m., of each of the such as the

Steemboat Company.

Freight Service To above points unsurpassed. REASONA. BLE RATES, PROMPT DELIVERY, CARE-FUL HANDLING. H. E. WINDSOR, Pass, Agt.

# Newport & Wickford

In effect Nov. I. 1994. Subject to change without notice.

Roston Providence Newp't<sub>i</sub>arr \*Daily except Sundays. PWashington Express due Hartem River futton, New York, 1.65 a. m.; Philadelphis, 10 u. m.; Battimore, 8.41 a. m.; Washington 5 a. m.

Prov. ar Poston, ar N. York ar

New York

# NEW SHOREHAM

LEAVES PROVIDENCE FOR

-DAILY-Leave Providence at 9, Newport II. Return, leave Block Island at 2:30, Newport, 5:16. G. W. CONLEY, Agent.

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after September 6, 1994. WEEK DAYS.

SATURDAYS. LEAVE NEWFORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1. 15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 8.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 8.45, 9.15, 8.45, 9.15, 8.45, 9.15, 8.45, 9.15, 8.45, 9.15, 8.45, 9.15, 8.45, 9.15, 8.45, 9.15, 11.5a, p.m. J.KAVE FATL RIVER—8.04, 6.45, 7.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.15, 11.5a, 11.5a,

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE Newbolet—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 11.15, 11.45, 21.5, 24.5, 11.5, 11.45, 21.5, 24.5, 21.5, 24.5, 21.5, 24.5, 21.5, 24.5, 21.5, 24.5, 21.5, 24.5, 21.5, 24.5, 21.5, 2

New York, New Haven

# & Hartford Railroad.

Time talles showing local and through train service between all stations may be ob-pained at all theket offices of this company.

ON and after Oct. 80, 1904, trains will leave NEWPORT, for Buston, South Sta-

STEAMERS

Providence, Fall River & Newport

# PASSENGER SERVICE

Will be resumed FRIDAY OCTOBER 2187, wharf 18x South Water street, fool of Power, Providence. Until further notice, week days only, steamer to NEWPORT (express) at 3 p. m. Return, leave NEWPORT at 8 s. m. FARE 30c. each way. Prudence Mondays and Saturdays.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO. THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

> Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. \*10 00 \*1 05 \*4 05 \*7 25 11 50 3 05 5 50 9 52 1 20 4 15 7 10 11 00 B P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M.

7.10 a. m.; pattinore, e.u. a. m.; wascington. 9.45 a. m. Following the 12.00 a. m. train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem Riverleaving Washington at 5.35 p. m.; Haltimore 6.35 p. m.; hi, Philadelphia 8.45 p. m.; due Wickford Junction 5.21 a. m.; Newport 7.10 s. m.
For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs, etc.,
apply at Stemmer General, Commercial wha
A D. MACLEOD, Sup't, Newport.

STEAMER

Newport & Block Island

Old Colony Street Railway Co. "Newport & Fall River Division."

MEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15. 8.15. 9.15. 10.15. 10.45. 11.15. 11.45 n. nr.; 12.16. 12.45, 1.15. 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 8.15, 8.45, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, b.6.45, 7.15, b.7.45, 8.15, 9.15, b.10.18, 11.1.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—46.30, 4.45, 7.45, b.9.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.15, 10.45, 1.15, 11.45 n. m.; 12.55, 12.45, 1.15, 1.15, 1.15, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.15, 4.15, 4.15, 4.15, 4.5, 5.45, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, b.15, 1.45, 8.45, 9.45, 9.45, 10.15, p. m.

SUNDAYS,

ON and after Oct. 80, 1804, trains will leave Newpart, for Riston, South Statios, week days, 6.54, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 a. m., 165, 8.10, 5.00, 9.10 m. N. Return 6.37, 8.76, 10.65 a. m., 12.50, 2.56, 8.55, 4.50, 6.00, 18.0 p. m. Middle on the state of the

Advice.

Emeline—Sarah and I can laudly understand each other over the telephone, Edgar—Well, talk one at a time!— .

### Parker the Silent.

It has become a comical thing in New York—concled to the Republicans but trayle to the Democrats—the behavior of Judge Parker when he comes to town. He goes to his hotel. He shuts himself up. Nobody can see him but the persons with whom he has appointments, and they tell nothing that he says. He has not spoken to the public on one of these visits, acr by any chance to anyone who will speak to the public on one of these visits, acr by any chance to anyone who will speak to the public he has now been to New York nearly a dozon times since he was nominated; at dirst he spent only a night; but now he stays days at a time and he has practically taken personal charge of the campaign. He has secret audiences with men all day every day he has been here; and yet, no reporter of a single paper has caught a word that he said except two or three remarks about the weather. Nor does the public know what he does or what he says in his pointeal conferences. At the recent reception given to him at the Manhattan Club, he would not speak. Such a silent candidate for the presidency not only was never heard of before, but no man would have said that any candidate for spendidate for sendidate for and didney bean believed who should have said that any candidate for only was never heard to believed who should have said that any candidate for the presidency could be so silent. Every conceivable effort has been made to induce him to make at least one public address during the campaign. But it is given out that he is immovable in his silent resolution. silent resolution.

Whatever the explanation of this si-lence—the dignity of the office for which he is a candidate, the sufficiency of his letter of acceptance or any other explanation—the clear meaning of it is explanation—the clear meaning of it is that Mr. Parker is showing himself lacking in the very first quality of leadership in a democracy. The people of the country and of his party do not know him, and he is giving them no enance to become acquainted with him. Here is a man whose conversation would be reported in every paper in the land—one of the only two men of whom this can be said. If he had a kneck at engaging in conversation with

kuack at engaging in conversation with the people, the whole people would listen. His party would be both pleased and encouraged. His need of talking to the public is the greater because he is also the least known of all the presidential sendential. dential candidates.
What a contrast to the conduct of

What a contrast to the conduct of Mr. Cleveland, for instance, after he was last nominated, and surely he is not a loquacious man. But he did say something that the newspapers printed at intervals. He wrote leiters, He had conversations with men and they told what he said. He consented to a reception at the Manhattan Club, and he made a cheerful and encouraging speech there. Anybudy who cared could see him almost any day; and newspapers reported what he said. But Mr. Parker has a studied silence

But Mr. Parker has a studied silence that is driving supporters almost to madness. Or they are beginning to ask, is it studied? Can be talk? Did be ever talk? Has he anything to say?

over talla? Has he anything to say?
Did he ever say anything that the people could understand or care to hear—his one famous telegram always excepted? The fear is creeping over them that perhaps he has nothing to say—except such argumentative doctrinal things as go to make official speeches and letters of acceptance.

There is something almost stupid in such conduct—this is the talk you may now hear in disappointed Democratic circles. What's a candidate for but to make as favorable an impression as possible on the public? Especially what is the bounden duty of a silent and unknown candidate but to say something so that the people may come something so that the people may come to know him?

Judge Parker's own point of view is understood to be this: Mere talk is gossip. It is not he, in a personal sense, that the people wish to know; it is he only as an exponent of Democratic doctrine. If is his speech and in his letters he expounded this doctrine—that is enough. Anything more would be undignified.

But that lend the common security

But that isn't the common sense view. For common sense would require that he should at least act naturally. Instead of that, he acts with what seems a studied reserve. He keeps hidden in his rooms. He has an entrance and an

his rooms. He has an entrance and an exit separate. He does not go out in sight of the public. When he wished to take a walk one morning he rose at half-past six, before the town had got up. He positively avoids people.

This conduct is driving the newspapers here that came to his support almost to madness. The Times, The World, The Evening Post, can do nothing with such a temperament. They squirm. Thew say everything except the one main truth that gives them trouble—that Judge Parker is embarassing as a candidate. The man lacks versatility. He lacks the first quality of leadership. He does not even see that he is called on to lead. There is something stolid in him. something stolid in him,
"Parker? Good fellow," sald a man

Who has seen him almost every day during the court sessions at Albany for years, "but of presidential size? Not a years, "but of presidential size? Not a bit of it. He's a man of tine character Begod judge, methodical, studious, conscientious; but he's a country lawyer—a countryman yet, and he always will he. The Democrats were buncoed again."

You never hear a story about him, Nobody tells amendates about him. There is no "life" in him. He is all judge, all doctrunaire, all dignity and stolid sileuce. This story is going

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas was at one of the hotels here a little while ago one of the hotels here a little while ago—before he had met Judge Parker—and some one came up to him and said something like this:
"Well, governor, I've been up the river today to see Judge Parker."
"Did he say anything?"
"Oh, yes."
"Well\_we had\_wes we had a very well at very well as well as year.

"What?"
"Well-we had -yes, we had a very pleasure conversation,"

"D do't say anything?"
"Y .-ves.-" "Y .- yes-"
"Weil, Par glad to meet a man who has seen him and who even thinks that he had heard nim say some-

The spirit has pretty well gone out of The spirit has pretty well gone out of the more independent supporters of Judge Parker. The newspapers here that supported McKinley, and now sup-port Parker are very hard pressed to make a brave show. Men who somemake a brave show. Men who somehow expected the Democratic cause to take some clear-cut idea in Judge Parker's haudling get nothing for guidance but silence and vagueness. "We me saved from Bryanism," they say; "but what were we saved for?" It was believed—and it was even beditatingly announced—that he would make several speeches at least in New York city, and perhaps as far "west". make several speeches at least in New York city, and perhaps as far "west" as Buffalo. Think of calling Buffalo west! But he hesitated a long time and then said "no." The result is the edge is already worn off public curiosity; and it would matter little now whether he should speak or not.

The Democrats are left to depend upon a silent and quiet organization in the doubtful States. They cannot ap-

pail by bugie-call. They must quietly march as large a silent army to the polls as they can muster by sheer loyalty to the party. They cannot raile a "whoop."

When the final analysis is made, can there be leadership in the Democratic party? Are not all men who have an instinct for, and who believe in, leadership for that very reason, members of some other party? Does the Democratic creed as a rule not attract only these minds and instinctives by avoid the practical? Are there ears tract only these finishes and instinctively avoid the practical? Are there ears for bugle calls in a really Democratic bost? As soon as real leadership develops itself in the party, does it not go to one or the other extreme—to a loss of following soon. following such as Mr. Cleveland suf-

following such as Mr. Cleveland suffered, or to a radical platform such as Mr. Bryan adopted? Any Democratic pre-idential candidate who is "safe and sare" for that very reason is of a more or less negative quasity.

From General McCfellan to Judge Parker they have nearly all been men who lacked real teadership. Greeley sorely lacked it—philiarly lacked it. Tilden lacked it in the last and flual test. General Hancock had it in battle, but he was as tame a political leaders as was ever thrust forward. Cleveras was ever thrust forward. er as was ever tirrust forward Cleveer as was ever thrust forward. Cleve-land has strong qualities, but he lost con-trol of his army at last—utterly. Bryan has bugle notes for every hour of the day and night, but he led not the whole party but only a section of it. The temperament of good captaincy is usually found in men who hold a more positive faith than the Democratic

There is danger, therefore, that even before the campaign closes, and certain-ly danger that afterwards, the Democrats themselves will do Judge Parker crats themselves will do Judge Parker an lajustice by assuming that he ought to show qualities which no one had any real right to expect him to show. You already frequently hear it said in New York with some bitterness that if he had not had his judicial office as an excuse for silence before the convention, he would not have been nominated; and this, no doubt, is true. If it had been suspected that he had no more to say that he has now said, the vocifand this, no doubt, is true. It it had been suspected that he had no more to say than he has now said, the vociferous and finent gentlemen from the West and the South who made up the Democratic convention would have found a candidate more after their ow kind. For what is Democracy without cloquence? Where is there another Democratic leader, little or lag, who has kept quiet when a hundred reporters were eagerly at his service? The situation is pathetic, luddrons, and to the Democratis disappointing. It is an interesting thing to observe just how men impress themselves on the public—just what knack they show to making the public know them. Many men, of course, make the impression on the crowd wholy different from the impression that they make in

from the impression that they make in private. Mr. Cleveland led a double life in this respect. The crowd of his own party never really knew mm thil be had retired. To indiviouals he was one man—to the multitude another,

one man—to the multitude another. A shrewd observer used to say that Mr. Cleveland looked dereer at a distance than he was; and that General Harrison looked much gentler than he was. Of Judge Parker there is but one opinion among men who know him personally—a quiet man, somewhat reticent, without sparkle—"all gasolene and water, but no electricity," said one weary Lemocrat the other day who drives an automobile, "and consequently cant' run a foot," The public impression that he is making is that he is a man who has nothing to say because he has no clear and delinite ideas of a great task. He lacks imagination. He is not a man that the crowd can ever know or ever really care for. When his features are thrown care for. When his features are thrown On a screen as big as the map of the United States, they fade into a silent countenance that conveys no message to the masses—a mere general, com-posite face, not individual at all. He hasn't even the advantage of being

homely.

The feeling is growing that the only chance the Democrats have to carry the presidency is by some dramatic stroke—some brilliant play that will captivate the audience and rally the party. Since there is no rallying power in Mr. Parker, the courage of the crowd is oozing out of it. He seems never even to write letters, else surely some of them would find their way into the newspapers. He has no epigrams in his conversations, else surely some of them would become current. It is definitely known that more than one letter has been sent to him asking chance the Democrats have to carry definitely known that more than one letter has been sear to bin asking whether he would make any Negro appointments to office in the south; and efforts have been made to draw from him expressions of opinion about Mr. Roosevelt's attitude to the golored works. Mr. Roosevelt's attitude to the colored people. Not a word has he to say! Mr. Parker will, therefore, have the advantage over some defeated presidential candidates—that he will accept defeat m unbroken sinence. The public will never know what he thinks about it-judicial quiet to the end!—Boston Transcript.

# Solemn Thing.

Father (who has been called upon in the city, and asked for his daughter's hard)—Louise, do you know what a solemn thing it is to be married? Louise—Oh yes, pa, but it is a good deal more solemn being single.—Lon-don Judy.

don Judy,

Bright Boy—I'm a chip off the old block, ain't I, pa? Fond Parent—Yes, my son. Bright Boy—An' you're the head of the family, ain't you, pa? Fond Parent—Yes, my son. Bright Boy—Then you're a block-head, ain't you, pa?—Pick-Me-Up.

"He is very wealthy."
"About how much?"
"I donno. They say he can put a figure on a check with six ciphers after "Pooh, that's nothing. I can fill out a check with just as many ciphers as he can."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Baxter—They say your uncle has cut ou out of his will?

you out of his will? Carter—Yes; but it won't make any difference if I can only get him to keep on playing bridge with me a few weeks longer.—Boston Transcript.

Miss Rappidde (in dark hall)— O-to-b, mercy! Who is that? Bob Gayleigh—Jack, the Hugger! Miss Rappidde—Oh, how you scared ne! Come in here where we shan't be disturbed.—Town Topics.

"Do you ride on free railroad passes?" shouted a man in the audience to the

candidate making a speech.
"You bet I do. It's anything to beat
the railroad with me."—Detroit Free

"He's employed by the railway com-pany now, I understand,"; "Yes; he has charge of the puzzle department." The wbat?"

"He makes out the time tables,"

Story of the Building of the New York Subway.

The subway is the consummation of years of study of the transportation problem on Manhattan Island and marks the completion of the first stage of what will be the most comprehensive system of rapid transit in the world. Considering the peculiar difficulties faced by its builders, the subway stands unique as a feat of engineering and construction. In the shape of an irregular Y, with the stem resting at the city hall, the tunner runs morth to Forty-Second street, where it bends sharply west to Broadway and out that thoroughfare to 100rd street. This portion of the tunner is a four track system, two tracks for local and two for express train service. At 103rd street two tracks diverge in a generally northeastern direction, cross under a corner of Central Park and ou to the Harlem river, under which it passes by means of a tunnel made famous by the engineering skill called into play to complete it. After passing under the river it continues to Third avenue and 145th street, where the tunnel; ends and the time is continued upon a viaduet to two tracks continues north from 103rd street to Hillside avenue and 11th avenue, where it emerges from a tunnel and is continued upon a viaduet to its avenue, where it emerges from a tunne avenue, where it emerges from a tunnel and is continued upon a vanduct to its terminus at Spuyten Duyvil. Nine miles of this total of about fourteen were ready for traffic today, but it is expected that the East Side division and the remainder of the West Side line will be ready in about three mouths. The rescutly authorized line from City Hall under the East river to Prosteet Park Emporters will not be Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will not be complete for about three years. With that and the other lines under construc-tion and authorized, Greater New York will have between twenty-two and will have between twenty-two and twenty-three miles of subway and at-

lied lines.

Ground was broken for the tunnel on March 25, 1900, after years of agitation and legislation, out of which the present project grew. It had been decided by a nutnerpal baffor that the city should own the system, but that it ent project grew. It had been decided by a municipal ballot that the city should own the system, but that it should be constructed under private contract on money loaned by the city, to be paid by the contract and the city, the works being under the supervision of a commission of which Alexander E. Our was president and William Barcolay Parsons, chief engineer. This accomplished, bids for the grantic work were issued. There were but two responses, that of John B. McDonald, a New York contractor, being the lowest at \$35,000,000. In spite of the spitendid franchise involved, the suormous difficulties of driving a great tunnel under at \$3,000,000. In spite of the splendid franchise involved, the subminous difficulties of driving a great tunnel under the crowded city, the biasting and inevitable suits for damages for injured properly and the possibility of a great catastrophe with its attendant liability, deterred all others than McDonald and Andrew Onderdonk, whose bid was four millions in excess of the successful bidder. The contract under which McDonald undertook the work provided that he should construct the subway road in four years at the cost of \$35,000,000; that he should have the right to operate it for fifty years, with a right of renewal for twenty-five years, that the city would furnish him with \$32,000,000 by an Issue of bonds bearing 3 1-2 per cent interest, and that in fifty years he should repay the \$35,000,000 and interest by annual installments. The entire property would belong to the city and at the end of the lease the city could re-lease the system on its own terms to whom it bleased. The concould re-lease the system on its own terms to whom it pleased. The con-tractor was to take his profits out of the construction and operation of the

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TUBE. The construction of the tube has involved difficulties of a character probably never before faced in such a work.
Portions of it passes under skyscrapers,
involving costly and specially designed
supporting systems, and practically its
whole length ites under a crowded city
requiring the solution of such problems
as mose involved in the displacement of
hundred of sewers, many of them great
main trunk conduits, masses of intricate
and interlaced electric wires, gas, water
and, steam pipes, and all without sesecontals to the life of a great city. Our
foundations were encountered in unexpected places and quick sands, strongly
flowing springs and long forgotten
streams frequently called into play every
device of modern engineering genins to
meet persons emergencies. About three
mission cubic yards of excavation were
made for the tunnel, one-third of which
was stone. As this required blasting another serious obstacle was encountered
in devising means for the safe use of explosives, particularly in those portioned
fine work which were in the form of onen volved difficulties of a character proba-bly never before faced in such a work. plosives, particularly in those portions of the work which were in the form of open excavation, or dichemy. In preserving the grade the depth or the tunnel underthe grade the depth of the tunnel under-ground varies largely, notably along up-per Broadway where it was driven under the middle of the street. Giere the roof of the subway is but a few feet under the pavement. The detailed work of con-structing the tunnel was done by means of sub-contracts, the route being divided into sections which were advertised by the chief contractor. As extensive bor-ings had been made along the entire route, the contractors were enabled to judge very accurately the character of excavation to be made, but in some of excavation to be made, but in some of the sub-divisions unexpected obstacles and conditions were found.

THE TRAGEDIES OF THE WORK.

The tragedy of the entire work, which up to date has cost about 120 lives, hes practically on the division in Park avenue in the Thirthesand Fortus. A series of misfortunes and accidents betell this section, causing a number of deaths, en-

section, causing a number of deaths, entailing many damage suits and financial rulaing the sub-contractor, who, to crown the dark chapter on the subway story, finally lost his life in a blasting accident.

The history of the subway is one of pluck, skill and energy. Even with a full realization of what is meant when completed, New York has attathematized it daily for four years when blocked streets, dirt and all the thousand and one inconveniences and anolocked streets, dirt and all the thousand and one inconveniences and annoyances incident to a work of such magnitude, have been forced upon them, but today when swiftly moving express trains glide through the miles of orilliant, tile-lined tunnel, and the dream of "From the City Hall to Harlem in fifteen minutes" is a readty, there remains only the pride in the accomplishment which was manifested in the ceremonies of the opening.

The term "tunnel" with its generally conveyed meaning of a dark un-

The term "funuel" with its generally conveyed meaning of a dark underground passage, is illy applied to the subway. It is not only a means of transportation, but a thing of beauty. In the whole project the esthetic has been kept in mind and it represents the highest type of such work. Throughout it is fined with white glass tites, the iron work is tasty and as far as possible has been designed with an eye

to the artistic as well as strength and durability, while the stations are treated in color schemes with coranic tiling. Each station has its own distinctive color idea, and the decorative scheme is varied in each. This was done not only for decorative effect but in order that the prevailing color may indicate the locality to the underground traveller, whose usual means of knowing his whereabouts are not available. The stations are commonious and brilliant. stier, whose usual means of knowing his whereshouts are not available. The stations are commodious and brilliantly lighted, and the finishings are all of bronze, brass and other metal, woodwork being eliminated as far as possible. The system is electrical, one great power house developing the required energy. The cars are of the latest type being especially designed for the system, and are either copper or steel sheathed. Every known device and every dean suggested by skill an experience, ave been provided to sure safe transportation. A complete signal system is in operation, and weeks the trains have been running regularly in order to train the motor men and guards in their duties are familiarize them with the road. Where, Mr. McDonald seemed the contrate for constructing the subway, a group of capitalists organized the New York. constructing the subway, a group of capitalists organized the New York Rapid Transit Construction Company with a capital of \$6,000,000. This concern farmaned \$4,000,000 of Mr. | McDonald's \$5,000,000 boud to the city, the companies. Two years later the companies. Two years later the companies. Two years later the company formally took over Mr. Me-bonald's contracts, and it is under it that the subway will be operated for the fifty years provided in the agreement.

### RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM.

RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM.

The rapid transit system, of will the subway opened today, is but the first stage, when completed will make New York unique among the world's cities. Its twenty-six miles of underground tracks, elevated structures and viaducts, over which will run express trains at nearly a turle a minute, will reach to the city's northern and southern limits, and diving under the East River, make the extreme eastern skirts of Brooklyn as accessible to the great dustness districts as the apartment house crowned heights of Harten. It is estimated that over this vast system, and those of the Metropolitan Street Rankway company, will pass annually more than nine hundred millions of passengers. Crossing this huge system of public utilities will be the great \$50,000,000 private tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railway company, which crossing the Hudson river from the Jersey shore to Manhattan Island, will go under the city, dive under the East river and furnish an exit to the great Long Island country. Other links in this giant system are the New York and Queeus tunnel, the New York and Gueeus tunnel, the New York and Blackwells island bridge, involving all told an expenditure of about \$205,000,000.

The Rapid Transit system proper, however, which includes the present subway and its extensions already authorized, is owned by the city of New York. It has not expended a dollar in its construction, but as hes been said

sub way and its extensions already sutherized, is owned by the city of New York. It has not expended a dollar in its construction, but, as has been said, loaned money for the construction, and the terms provide that it shall be operated by the contracting builders for a period of fifty years with the privilege of renewing the lease for twenty-five years longer.

## The Trusts,

The trust fools only a small part of the public all the time. It can make good some of its claims, but fully deserves some of the accusations which serves some of the accusations which are current. It does not utterly destroy competition, because this is impossible; but what it would do if it had a clear field and could proceed without let or hindrance, is a subject for speculative guesses, and the probability is that it would crush rivals and oppress laborers and consumers in a way that would force them to radical messures. It has not a clear field, however, and has been itself the first to find this out. The trust early discovered that it cannot safely charge monopoly prices for its goods and cannot salery shut up as many of its units as immediate interest many of its initial as initial interest would prompt it to cross. If it were to do this, new competition would be evoked. The experience which the greater trusts went through in the eighties abundantly showed them that eightes abundantly showed them that they must be conservative if they are to possess their power in permanence. They may charge high prices, but not the biguest, and they have learned, in practice, to locate the danger-line in this direction, and to carry one policy of product-reducing and price-raising to that line, and there to stop.—John Baites Clarke, in Century Magazine.

# New Breakfast Food.

A little girl who was eating codfish for breakfast the other morning for the first time was seen to stop and ex-

the first time was seen to stop and examine her plate with deep interest.

"Mamma," she asked, presently.

"What kind of list is this? I just found a hair in it."

"It is couldsh, dear," was the answer,

"Oh," commented her daughter, in a disappointed tone. "I thought probably it was mermaid."—rfurper's

Weekly. Weekly.

# Getting Even.

Mrs. West—I hear your cook is boast; ing that you are giving her private boxing lessons.

Mrs. Strorg—Yes, she's quite flattered

by it. There are advantages on both addes; it greatly reduces my flesh, and gives me an opportunity of evening up generally, that I could never get in any otner way!—Detron Free Frees.

# The Chess Player.

"Yes," said the fireman, "there were two men in the building playing chess and one of them is in the ruins yet. We couldn't get him out.

"Why, how is that?"
"He insisted that it wasn't his move." —Philadeiphia Press.

# For Over Sixty Years

For Over Sixty Years

Miss. Winshow's Hoothing Syrau has been used by millions of mothers for their children white teething. If disturbed at hight apportunity of your rest by a sixt child suffering and oryting with path of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Pepend upon it, mothers, there is no milstakenhout it. It curse Distribes, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, curse Wind Colle, softens the Gunns, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole for the Winder of the Winder of



If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, and are satisfied that purging yourself till you are weak and sick is not good common-sense, then try Carler's Little Liver Pills and learn how comy it is to be free from Billousness, Henduche, Constiguition, and all Liver troubles. The little pills are smaller, easier to take and give quicker relief than any pill in use. One a dose, Price 25 cents.

After a can of condensed milk has been opened, keep the lid raised so that the contents will be exposed to the air.

There is one rational way to treat mass) catarring the medicine is applied direct to the affected membrane. The remedy is Ely's Cream Batin. It restores the inflamed tissues to a leading state without drying aff the life out of them and it gives back the lost senses of tasts and smell. The sufferer who issired of vain experiments should use Gream Baim, Druggists sell it for 60 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York will mall it.

A little nonsense now and then brings full-ure to a lot of men.—Chicago Record-Herald.

All disorders caused by a billious state of the system can be cared by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No path, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

There is no great genius without; a lincture of mad ness.—Seneca.

Bears the Signature Charff Flitchise

### The Doctor's Viewpoint.

Doctor-Well, sir,I congratulate you, Doctor—Oue hundred dollars, thank you .-- Town Topics.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

Perch or other small fish are much better if fried quickly in a deep, not fat. Larger the can be fried slowly in a skillet in hot pork fat.

Dispessia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

For the meringue on ples use one table spoon of granulated sugar to the white of one egg. It is more satisfactory than powdered sugar.

che The Kind You Have Always Bought Stops the Cough and works

off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quintne Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

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1. care Newport Historical Rooms,

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BATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1901. NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIS

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

CONTINUÊD. 43. Joseph West b. 1695; nd. (1) and had 6 children the first

Mary—and had 6 children the first one born 1780; md. (2) his second cousin Andrey (Webley, b. 1724, thus 29 years younger than ber husband was, their marriage license taken Dec. 13, 1740, she dau, of John Webley, son of Thomas and wife Audria (West, Battholo-ward Marthaut Webley). as and wife Addria (West, Barthon-mew, Matthew) Webley).

This Joseph West made his will Jan. 4, 1814; proved Feb. 23, 1814, yeoman, of Shrewsbury, as found in wills at Treu-ton, Liber, L. p. 524. To eldest son Webley West all that tract of meadow

in Shrewsbury, being at a place called Laurel Bush, at a spring on east of Falls River; To son Stephen West all that tract of laud in Shrewsbury beginning at North River and running along Thomas Woodmansee, line south anong rhomas woodmansee, the santa until it comes to a highway then runs to his brother Webley West line; To son Joseph West all that tract of land and meadow adjoining to the aforeand and means anothing to the another and tracts, beginning at a black, oak sapling running south to the west of Wm. Hutts' land; to my loving wife Mary all that tract of land bequeathed to my son Joseph West during her natural life with all the housing and barns and other improvements to be divided among my two daughters. barna and other improvements to be divided among my two daughters: Wife and son Webley West I make my Executors May last day 1814. Witnesses Jacob Dennis, Wm. Executors May last day 1814. Witnesses Jacob Dennis, Wm. Executors May last day 1814. John West mentioned as third son in will of his father made Meh. 4, 1708.

1728.
45. Stephen West may have been the Stephen West who made his will Feb. 8, 1758, he then of Shrowsbury, bequently to son Thomas West all my transcribes hands and temperature. pequenths to son Thomas West all my moveables, lands and tenements: To daughter Eunis 100 pounds to be paid by son Thomas within seven years after my death; To daughter Eunis my gray mare and one cow and my calico curtains and best chest in the house and daughter Eunis shall have liberty to make the house I now live in her home after my death as long as she cemains unmarried; To son Uriah West 10 shillings; To daughter Ablgall 5 shillings; To daughter my dutiful sou Thomas West and my loving friends Samuel Scott and John West. (Liber 23, p. 382, wills at Trenton, N. J.).

46. Jerusha West(another account John West, Ind. Oct. 15, 1694, William Corlies, as his first wife, he b. 5; 15; 1689, son of George Corlies and first wife Exercise Shattock, dau. William, at whose house in Shrewsbury she married; her father an original purchaser there in 1667, thought to have come from R. Island to Alonmouth, he a shoemaker and a Quaker. In 1658, he was found in his own house on First Day, instead of going to meeting of public worship, for which he was taken to House of Correction, whipped and then kept to work while his family suffered on account of his absence from them; when liberated it was to leave the jurisdiction, thus why he went to moveables, lands and tenements:

suffered on account of his absence from them; when liberated it was to leave the jurisdiction, thus why he went to Shrewsbury where he claimed 350 acres and received a warrant for the same, 1677, for himself, wife Hannah and two daughters, Exercise, who married Wm. Cories and Hannah, who married Restore Lippincott; their names learned from a Patent from John Fenwick, May 12, 1679, confirming to William Shattock of Shrewsbury N. J. 500 acres next Lippincott's piantation. One-half next Lippincott's plantation. One-half of this Shattock sold to Wm. Waith-man the other half to Mark Reeve as it

of this Shattock sold to Win. Waithman the other half to Mark Reve as it was in Chohar zick W. J.)

Jan. 1692, Win. Shattock and George Curlis (Corlies) executors of will of Jacob Coale late of Shrewsbury, dec'd, received letters testimonial with theirill.)

Richard Lippincott had 1000 acress next Win. Shattock, coming there from R. I., buying the 1000 a. from John Fenwick in what was then called Cohanset Precinct on Shrewsbury Neck. Richard Lippincott was born in Plymouth, Devonshine, Eng., came first to Dorchester, Mass., between 1636 and 1640, went back to Ply. Eng. in 1644 and there joined the them new religious sect of Friends and suffered much therefor, as 1660 he was put in prison by the Mayor of Plymouth, England, Oliver Creely, being taken from the Friends Meeting House, 1663, he left England for New England. His wife was ablgail and his ten children with their queer names can best be understood from a slight kin wiedge of the history of their parcuts' life in England.

Those children according to records

parents' life in England.
Those children according to records of Friends at Shrewsbury N. J. were;
I. Rememberance b. Dorchester, Mass., I. Remenbelance b. Dorchester, Mass., 15; 1; 1641; d. 11; 2mo. 1723; md. Margaret Barter of Boston, lived in Monmouth Co. N. J. ha. 4 sons and 8 daus. 2. John b. Boston, Mass., 6; 5mo. 1644; d. 16; 2mo. 1720; md. Janetta Austin, had 4 sons and 4 daus. 3. Abigail b. Plymouth, Eng., 17; 1mo. 1646; d. 9; 1; 1647. 4. Restore b. Plymouth, Eng. 3; 5mo. 1648; d. Mount Holly, N. J., 5mo. 1741.

Freehorn b. at Stonehouse Old

5. Preciora 6, at Bonemose On England 1: 7; 1650; d. 1697; md. 14; 8mo. 1680 Mary Custin of Burlington, N. J., had 3 sons and 2 datus. 6. Increase b. at Stonehouse Eng. (a daughter) 10mo. 5ij 1657; d. 29; 9mo. 1605; md. Samuel Demis of Shrews-

bury, N. J.; he d. 7; 6mo, 1723, 7, Jacob b. at Stonebouse, Eng. 11; 8mo, 1660; d. 6; 12mo, 1686, had a son

and Hope b. Shrewsbury, 8mo. 1681; md. 1701 Wm. Gladding, and James who md. 1707 Anne Eves, and Elas-beth b. Browsbury, 15; 11mo. 1696, at this time Restore removed to Mount Holly where his eon Jacob was b. 6mo. 1692, who md. Mary (Burr, dau. Henry and Elizabeth (Hudson) Burr), and Rachel b. Mount Holly 8; Ilmo.; 1696; and. Zacharlah Jess. Thus we learn of the relatives of the Shattocks and West

and Corlies.

Who parents of George Corlies could have been no one has discovered, yet the emigrant to Haverhill, Mass., was also named George Corlies, concerning whom a large genealogy has been compiled, in which no mention of the Shrewsbury George Corlies has been

Shrewshury George Cories has been made.

Nor do Shrewshury records give made.

Nor do Shrewshury records give parents to this George, but Jersey records give that March 25,1887 he had 36 and Jacres east Job Jenkins, west of Win. Worth. To this he added Jan. 7, 1701 one hundred and thinty acres he bought of Henry Wells of Burington Co., he bought of Martha Wearne Cet. 3, 1689; to whom and her children, Eliza, Henry and Mary, the hand was left by her husband John Wearne, who had bought it and 130 acres more with Edward Tonkan of Walter Pumphrey, June 30, 1685 (see W. J. Deeds, Liber B. p. 712).

(TO BE CONTINUED.) QUERIES.

5030. SMITH. RAY—Wanted, dates and parentage of Samuel Ray who married Miriam Smith at Wrentham, Mass., Aug. 10, 1710.—I. L.

5031. Hunt—Also of Samuel Hunt, who married Elizabeth Darling, daugh-ter of John Darling. He owned land in Mendon in 1733.—I. L.

5032. BLACKINTON—Of Sarah Black-inton, who married Nathaniel Stauley. He was born 1697.—I. L.

5083. PERKINS-Of Martha Perkins, who married Matthias Nutter in 1761. He was born 1786,-1, L.

5084. NUTTER-Of Mary Nutter, who married Lieut. James Pickering. He was born 1680.—I. L.

5085. Woodan-Of Benjamin Woodman, born April 14, 1778, of Con-terbury and Hollis, N. H., and Still-water, Maine 1-1. L.

5086. COBURN-Of Lucy Coburn. who married William Commings. He was born 1712.-I. L.

5037. Kingsbury. Dustin-Of Elizabeth, widow of John Kingsbury, married 1672 Peter Greene, of Haverhill Mass. Her maiden name is supposed to have been Dustin. -- I. L.

BREWSTER-Of Daniel Brewster's wife. He was the son of Rev. Nathaniel Brewster and Sarah Ludiow, of Brookhaven, L. I.—I. L.

6039. HODGE-Of Mary Hodge, who married, 1713, Benjamin Akerman, of Portsmouth, N. H.—I. L.

MEAD-Of Elizabeth Mead, who married Dec. 29, 1737, Benjamin Akerman.—I. L.

5041. DENNETT-Of Amy Dennett, who married Samuel Jackson, of Newcastle, N. H., Dec. 28, 1786,—I. L.

5042. SARGENT-Of Benjamin Sargent, of Portemouth, N. H. His daughter Mary married Joseph Jackson. She was born 1073.—I. L.

5043. FROST Of Elizabeth wife of Nathaniel Frost, married about 1749, of Dover or Durham, N. H. -I. L.

5044. STEVENS-Of Catherine Stevens, who married Capt. George Tuttle. He was born about 1789.-I. L.

5045. NUTTER-Of the wife of John Nutter, born about 1682. Also of Han-nah, wife of Matthias Nutter, married 1782.—I. L.

5046. HUNT-Of Deborah Hunt, married Nicholas Tuttle. He was born July 29, 1708.—I. L.

# ANSWERS

5030. HART—I find a Martha Hart daughter of Jonathan and Mercy (Tripp) Hart born 1730-40, but in the family of Smiton Hart and Eliphel the name occurs of Ichahod, and I know Thomas Simmons and Martha (Hart) Simmons had an Ichahod. You might write to Ortia Simmons, Little Compton, R. I., and inquire if he ever heard of relatives, Smnon or Eliphel Hart, Wm. Brownell, Ichahod, Joseph, Alce or Alice Deborah, Smiford, etc. His interest has been much awakened in old terest has been much awakened in old times and ancestry through the recent 200 anniversary of the Church—M. L.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN AND AUGUSTA.

The Southern Railway announces, effective Nov. 6th, a new train will be put on between New York City and Jacksonville, Fla. Leaving New York daily at 8.25 P. M., carrying through Puliman Drawing Room Sleeping cars New York to Jacksonville and Augusta with connections for Atkan Campan. with connections for Aiken Camden and Charleston. This train will also carry Southern Railway Dining cars. Early in January, 1905, the el-gant train so appropriately named the "Southern's Palm Limited" will resume "Southern's Palm Limited" will resume service for the toutist scason. The train is composed of the very highest class equipment, including Pullman Compartment and Drawing Room Sleeping cars, Dining cars, Clut cars, Library and Observation cars, and is operated solid between New York and St. Augustine, and also handling one Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping car, between New York. Alken and Augustine, New York. Alken and Augustine New York. Alken and Augustine New York. Alken and Augustine New York. between New York, Alken and Au-

A book of information descriptive of the whoter health and pleasure resorts of the South, where the tourist or in-valld may avoid the vigors of the north-8. Sannel b. Shrewsbury; md. Ann Hulet of Shrewsbury, 3; 5mo. 1700.
9. Abiguil b. Shrewsbury, N. J. 1678.
Restore Lippincott (4) md. Hannah (Shattock dan. Wm. of Boston) and had Hannah b. Shrewsbury, 3mo. 1678.

# It's Only Fault--- It Bakes Too Easy.

"What shall I do to keep my oven from getting so hot, it bakes so fast that unless I keep my eyes on it, it burns everything up?" Good complaint, en! Well, the trouble is right here. The old stove needed a lot of fire to do a little work—the Crawford doesn't.

# A Crawford Oven

Requires just about 2.3 as much fire in the fire pot to do the same amount of work that is required by any other stove made. Other stoves waste the other 1.3—the heat escapes through the bottom, or through the chinks between the fine plate and the oven plate. You can see the holes yourself if

on take the cover off.

The Crawford tottom is direbricked, making it absolutely heat proof;
fue plates are set in cup joints and cemented, thus preventing absolutely any leakage of heat or loss of draft.

# Less Fire Always Remedies the Difficulty.

That means less coal, of course. Ask your neighbor, she'll tell you all abour it; or drop in here. We'll show you.

# A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

# **Tenements and Cottages To Let.**

\$6,00, \$7.50, \$8.50. \$9.00, \$11.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$12,00, \$15,00, \$15,00, \$15,00, \$16,00, \$18,00, \$20,00, \$20.00, \$21.00, \$25.00. \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00, \$60.00.

# WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

P. O. Box 8.

## Just in Time for Washington.

It is at this season of the year that the It is at this season of the year that the National Capital presents unusual opportunities for the tourist to see that city under the test possible conditions. Many persons who have limited amount of time at their disposal are obliged to enjoy their seasons of travel within the space of a few days, and to such the Personally Conducted Tours of

the Royal Blue Line instantly appeal. The sum of \$25.00 from Bostou covers all expenses for the week of luxury not possible by any other means, and correspondingly low rates are made from all points of New England; these bours are just such as would benefit the tired worker who needs a brief respite from business cares.

The party leaves Boston Friday, Nov.

Ith; drop a postal for itinerary.

Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 360

Washington St., Boston, Mass.

### THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION STILL HOLDING INTEREST.

November--a Delightful Month in the City.

November-a Delightful Month in the City.

About one month remains for the continuance of the great Exposition at St. Louis. This most marvivous of Exposition at St. Louis. This most marvivous of Expositions has fur exceeded in grandeur and magnitude the brightest hopes of its projectores; and the exhibits have been described by visitors as the most magnificent and varied ever presented. The "Pike," withits thousand and one different anusement leatures, is reported as being a World's Fair" in itself, while the view of the vast buildings, with their various phases of domestic and foreign architecture, is alone sufficient to satisfy the fravoler whose lasts for the artistic earries him hither.

Each state with its building housing its own displays and the interesting products of foreign constries are both enterining and instructive. It has been the idea of the manugement to present everything in the line of regroductions with as much fatthand as close to the original-even to the nativesimal of the manugement to present everything in the line of regroductions with as much fatthand as close to the original-even to the nativesimal to the original even to the nativesimal of the original even to the nativesimal of the present everything in the line of regroductions with as much fatthand as close to the original-even to the nativesimal of the original even to the native and how well they have been added to the native and how well they have been added to the country of the present and the city government have carefully protected the visitors avalost exortificant rates in eab service, etc., so that a violation is seliam heard of, once reported will be summarily dealt with. The weather conditions during this season of the year at St. Louis are perfect; the heartiful Indian month of November.

Everything points to alarge estendance at this list and greatest of all Expositions during this host on all prespective. This model publishes as beautiful Hustrated booklet describing the Exposition. This hook will be mailed free upon

# A Model Winter Colony

enhanced by the architecture of the private residences which has been successful to a remarkable degree. Every variety of style and scale is artistically represented. Those which harmonize best with their surroundings, on the whole, are perhaps those after antique butes Model design-d from the Conjugater half hidden in lyy, peep out charmingly from their setting of muried pines.

The Hotels are built on a vast scale and are not surpassed by those of any other resort in appointments and comfort. The fact that Lakewood does not contain a single cheup or tawdry fetture should not convey the impression that it is exclusively a resort for the rich. Itstes are moderate at the hotels and it is presultable are so tunnerous private boarding houses suitable for tamilles of moderate means, and the excellent schools make Lakewood especially suitable for a whiter home. The lakewood hooklet, published by the Central Rational of New Jerse contains information of value to those interested, including institutions of the fown, opportunities for out-door recreation and general advantages, as well as the names and rates of the best hotels and loanding bourses. This surgestive brochure will be sent to anyone writing for it in C. M. Buit, General Passenger Agent, 188 Liberty Street, New York City.

The finding of a watch which was lost during the first Republican parade completely exogerates the colored boy that had been accused of stealing it.

# GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGN D having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Gunrdian of the person and extate of BUJAN MCALLISTER FRANCIES, of full age, of Newport, bereby gives notice to sail persons having clatmangarinsi said exitats to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those intebted to banks payment to

nake payment to

MEHORA FRANCIS,
Guardina,
Newport, R. I., November 5, 1991–14 5-5w

# Petition for Naturalization.

STEREME COURT, COMMON PLEAS DIVISION NEW-

SPIREME COURT, COMMON
PILES DIVISION NEWpart, October 27, 1001.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of
Antonio Bulin Silvelen, rest hing at Paradise Road, in the fown of Middletown, upon
which petition Antonio Rosa Mediaros, residing at Wapping Road, in the bown of Midilletown, and Jose Bulira de Silvelra, residing
at Paradles Road, in the fown of Middletown,
are subserbling attresses, and praying that
Said Antonio Bulin Silvelra bu admitted to
become a chizan of the United Shates, was
filed in the Clerks volles on the 27th day of
October, A. D. 1901, and that the some will be
considered by the copiet on the 4th day of
Navendery A. D. 1901, at 110 clock a. in.
CHARLISS E. HARVEY.
Clerk, burning Pleus Division,
10-20

### COR, SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS. Telephone 954.

YASHIMA JUNK

Japan Now Possesses but Four Modern Battleships

## FATE OF PORT ARTHUR

Operations Not Expected to Cease Until Jananese Are Victorious, Which Cannot Be Accomplished Without Sacrifice of Thousands of Lives

London, Nov. 4.-Dispatches from Chefoo, Port Arthur and Tokio, last June, to the effect that the Japanese battleship Yashima had been sunk by a mine off Dainy, which dispatches were denied by the Japanese authorities at the time, have finally been officially confirmed. The Japanese government has notified foreign governments of the loss of the ship. The official details show that the Yashima struck a Russian mine and later attempted to make Dainy barbor, but this proved impossible and she sank in deep water.

The loss of the Yashima is important, since it is now disclosed that Japan has only four modern hattleships re-maining. Naval experts say that the small battleship force possessed by Admiral Togo was responsible for the tactics he observed at the naval battle of Aug. 10, when Admiral Withoft attempted to escape from Port Arthur, the Japanese battleships refusing to come to close quarters with the enemy.

The Russian squadron at Port Arthur includes five modern battleships, more or less damaged, and the second Pacific squadron, now en route from the Baltic to the far east, also numbers five battleships. In view of feriority of the Japanese in battleships, their armored cruiser strength is important, they being greatly superior to the Russians in that respect.

All eyes are now focused on Port Arthur. The North sea incident and The attractiveness of Lakewo d is greatly enhanced by the architecture of the private residences which has been successful to a rethat the rate of Port Arthur is trembling in the balance. Dispatches from Tokio, from the Japanese army headquarters before Port Arthur and from Chefoo, agree in saying that General Nogi has begun the operations which are not expected to cease until the Japanese troops enter Port Arthur.

The Japanese have had and still have a tremendous task before them. Wholly aside from the strategic end to be gained by taking Port Arthur, there a sentimental incentive enough to inspire any soldiers. Ten years ago, during the Chino-Japanese war, Japan took Port Arthur by assault and held it under the treaty of Shimonoseki. Russia, aided by Germany and France, and unopposed by Great Britain, took this stronghold which Jupan had watered with her blood away from her. To be able to retake it by force of

arms from the great thief who stole it undoubtedly would afford Japan great satisfaction.

But before she can have this satisfaction she must sacrifice thousands of lives. The horrors of the siege of Port Arthur have not been and perhaps never will be realized. Correspondents have been kept away from the actual front at least, on the Japanese side. It has been Japanese policy to minimize her losses on every field. This is a military mensure to which no exception can be taken, though it blurs the world's view of the war.

Machine guns, mines, hand grenades, pitfalls and all the devilish contri-vances of modern warfare have been utilized by the resourceful Russian commander at Port Arthur and the shaughter has been frightful, especially on the Japanese side. In some in-stances hundreds and perhaps thousands of hodies have been lying unburled in the Inferno between the hostile armies. And the main forts of the Russian line of defense still remain to he taken.

# STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

## Providence Plantations.

CITY OF NEWPORT. WHEREAS, TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1994, being the Toesday next after the first Monday in November 1994, is by the Constitution and laws of this State, designated as the day for holding WARD MEETINGS for the election of Four electors of President and Vice President of the United States and resent the First District of this state in the fifty-ninth Congress of the United States, and is also by law the day designated for holding the Election for General Officers, etc., and

for City Officers, etc.

AND WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State at its January session A. D. 1904. on Apr 1 13) 1904, adopted a resolution in the words following viz:

### Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State.

RESOLVED, A majority of all the members lected to each house of the General Assem-

XIII. of the Constitution, for their adoption, to be denominated Article—of amendments:

ARTICLE.

SECTION I. The house of representatives shall consist of one bundred members, and shall be constituted on the basis of population as shown by the United States consus next preceding the apportionment, always allowing one representative for a fraction exceeding half the ratio; but each town and city shall always be entitled to at least one ment er, and no town or sity shall have more than one-fourth of the whole number of members. The general assembly shall, after any new consus taken by the authority of the United States, wapportion the representation in conformity with the for going provisions. As soon as this amendment goes nto effect, and after each census and as occasion may require, the general assembly shall divide each town and city into us many districts us it is entitled to representatives, and one representative shall be elected from each district by the qualified electors thereof. Such district shall be as nearly equal in population and as compact in territory, as possible.

Such districts shall be as nearly equal in population and as one past in territory, as possible.

SEC, 2. This amendment shall take in the Constitution of the State the place of section 10 Article V "Of the House of Representatives," and shall be deemed to be in amendment of sattlete V "Of the House of Representatives," and shall be deemed to be in amendment of sadd section and article.

SEC, 3. The first effection of members of the house of representatives under the provisions of this amendment shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1998.

A. D. 1808. THE NAMES OF ALL THE MEMBERS WHO VOTED THEREON, WITH THE YEAS AND NAYS, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

### In the Senate.

YEAS.

## NAYS.

Mr. James E. Banigan, Pawtucket; Mr. Arthur Cushing, North Providence: Mr. Darwin Holley, Lincoln; Mr. Alfred W. Kenyon, Richmond, Mr. Thomas McKenns, Cunbertand; Mr. John A. Remington, Central Falis, Mr. James H. Thurston, Providence; Mr. Eugene L. Young, Scittate.

### In the House of Representatives. YEAS.

YEAS.

Mr. Samuet W. K. Allen, East Greenwich; Mr. George J. Andrews, Coventry; Mr. Heart P. C. Anthony, Portsmouth; Mr. Earl P. Hanchard, Foster; Mr. Zenus W. Hilsa, Crunston, Mr. James E. Bradford, Woodsocket; Mr. Joseph P. Burlingame, Warwick; Mr. Charence O. Carpenter, Warwick; Mr. Wilhum F. Caswell, Jamestown; Mr. Everett A. Codlin, Westerly; Mr. Alhert B. Crafts, Westerly; Mr. George C. Crunston, North Kingstown; Mr. Epitege J. Dalgmant, Woonsocket; Mr. William T. Podles, New Shoreham; Mr. William I. Frost, Tiverton; Mr. Charles C. Gauvin, Woonsocket; Mr. Hillam I. Frost, Tiverton; Mr. Charles C. Gauvin, Woonsocket; Mr. Hillen T. Fost, Tiverton; Mr. Henris, Smithheld; Mr. Frank E. Hollen, Woonsocket; Mr. George W. Hoxle, Charlestown; Mr. Henry R. Kine, Narruganset; Mr. Joseph E. Lampbert, Richmond; Mr. M. Joseph E. Lampbert, Richmond; Mr. M. Joseph E. Leris, Warrytek; Mr. John M. M. Moseph E. Leris, Warrytek; Mr. John M. M. M. Saseph E. Leris, Warrytek; Mr. John M. M. M. Saseph E. Leris, Warrytek; Mr. John M. M. M. Sammel L. Fock, Warren; Mr. Elmer J. Ratibum, West Greenwich; Mr. Stephen S. Rich, Fast Providence; Mr. John Stenden, South Kingstown; Mr. John Velich, Lincoln; Mr. John Velich, Lincoln; Mr. John Velich, Lincoln; Mr. John Whilm Mr. John Velich, Lincoln; Mr. John Whilm Mr. John Wallen, Mr. Stephen, Strister, Mr. Warenee Dr. Wood, Hopkinton.

NAYS.

Hopkinton.

NAYS.

Mr. Martin B. Ritmiligiam, Providence, Mr. J. Slavy Brown, Newport: Mr. Angustine B. rins. Pawticket: Mr. McMarti M. Butter, Pawticket: Mr. McMarti M. Butter, Pawticket: Mr. McMarti M. Butter, Newport: Mr. Linniel A. Colton, Providence, Mr. Staniel E. J. Stephen Bolan, Central Falls; Mr. Prancis Fugan, Burtillylie; Mr. John J. Fitzgernid, Pawticket; Mr. Thomas F. Galligan, Providence; Mr. Athonic Gauvin, J. Incoln, Mr. Samuel E. Groves, Providence; Mr. Thomas J. Garry, Cumberland: Mr. Joseph A. Hughes, Pawticket; Mr. John C. Lyons, Providence; Mr. Murch, Cumberland: Mr. Joseph A. Hughes, Pawticket; Mr. John C. Lyons, Providence; Mr. Murch, P. Moran, Pawticket; Mr. John C. Lyons, Providence; Mr. Abert H. Olney, Providence; Mr. John E. ONelli, Newport, Mr. Amass B. Potter, Sciluate; Mr. F. McMarti Mr. Martin, Providence; Mr. John E. ONelli, Newport, Mr. Amass B. Potter, Sciluate; Mr. F. McMartin, Providence; Mr. Edward J. Saillian, Providence; Mr. William J. Underwood, Newport, YEAS, 39. NAYS, 29.

Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT, Secretary of Stale, WHEREFORE, the qualified electors of

WHEREFORE, the qualified electors of this only are hereby warned and notified to meet in their respective ward meetings on said TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY (F NOVERBER, 1904, at balf past stx objeck in the morning at the following named places, designated according to law, viz:

IN THE FIRST WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 2 Pre Station building, Bridge Street. THE SECOND WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 4 Fire Station building, Equali-IN THE SECOND WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 4 Fire Station building, Equality Park Place.

IN THE THIRD WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 1 Fire Station building, Mill Street.

IN THE FOURTH WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 7 Fire Station building, Young Street.

IN THE FIFTH WARD at the Engine Room, No. 6 Fire Station building, Thames Street.

AND, to give in their ballots as provided by law, for four ELECTORS OF PRESI-DENT AND VICE, PRESIDENT of the United States and for one REPRESENTA TIVE to represent the First District of this State in the Fifty-fluth Congress of the United States, and also to give in their ballots as provided by law, for GOVERNOR, LIEU-TENANT GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL and GENERAL TREASURER, and for one SENATOR and four REPRESENTATIVES from this City to the General Assembly of the State for the ensuing year; AND, for one elector of said city for MAYOR, one elector of said city for MAYOR, one elector of said city for CITY TREASURER, each to serve for one year from the first Monday in January next, four mombers of the PUBLIC SCHOOL next, four memoers of the PUBLIC SCHOOL.
COMMITTEE to serve for three years from said first Monday in January next, one mainter of the PUBLIC SCHOOL. COMMITTEE to serve for two years (to fill vacancy), and for WARDEN and WARD ULERK of their respective wards to serve for the

term as by law provided. AND, said quall. Sed electors who are entitled to vote upon neglections will are entered to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money will give in their ballous for PREMIDENT ELECTORS, MEM. BEROF COVERESS, GOVERNOR, LIRUTENANT GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, GEN ERAL TREASURER, SENATOR and lott ERAL TREAMURER, MENATOR and lour REPRESENTATIVES from this City to the General Assembly of the Sixte, and for MAYOR, CITY TREASURER, PUBLIC MCHOOL COMMITTER, WARDEN, and WARD CLERK, as aforesuld, and for one ALDERMAN and three members of the COMMON COUNCIL (who shall reside in the wards for which they are elected, to serve for one year from said that Monday in January next.

be kept open from half past six o'clock in the morning until half past six o'clock in the evening and no longer. WITNESS my hand this 31st day of October

Said Ward Meetings according to law will

A. D. 1904 DAVIDSTEVENS.

# Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT,
NEWPORT, NC.
BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number ISS issued out of the Country of Rhode Island within and for the Said (You't) and returned to the said (You't) and returned to the Said (You't) of the Said (You't) of the Said (You't) and the First day of July A. D. 1904, in favor of William S. Hazzard of the city of Newport state of Rhode Island plaintiff, and sgainst Hugh N. Gifford he said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant Hugh N. Gifford had on the 14th day of March A. D. 1804, at 55 minutes past 3 o'clock p. in. (the time of the stackment on the original writ), in and to a certain to reprect of Island with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, altuated in said City of Said (Said City), and the Said City of Said (Said City), and the Said (Said City), and the Said (Said City), by lands of Henry Buil, and westerly, by Thames street, being the premises heretofore owned and jossessed by Henry H. Young deceased and to said Henry H. Young deceased in the total first they of June A.D. ISSA and recorded in Voil, 31 at page 445 of the Land Evidence of said Newport.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and elvel on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level on estate in a Vulle said alliached and level

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the suddatlached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sherti'rs Office, in suid tilty of Newport in said tonnty of Newport on the 22nd day of November, A. B. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all conflugent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBIADS, 1029-1W. Deputy Sheriff.

Clerk's Office of the Court of Probate, of the town of New Shoreham, October 17th, 1901.

Leve 17th, 1991.

Estate of Anderson B. Dickens.

LOVELL II. DICKENS hath this day filed his petition, in writing, in this office to said Court, to be holden on the 7th day of November, 1991, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoretham, pray ling that the instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Anderson B. Dickens, late of Said New Shoretham, deceased, may be proved, allowed and recorded, and letters estated alony issued to the executor therein thereof, and hath applied to me to give notice thereof.

Notice is hereby given to all persons rules.

hanes, and minappears thereof.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said pelition, then and there to appear, if they see it, and be heard in relation to the sains.

10-22 EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
Clerk.

# GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. L., Guardian of the person and estate of her son, EDWARD NEWTON BLISS, a minor above the nage of fourteen years, residing in said Middletown, has given bond to said Court and duly qualified herself as auch Guardian. All persons baving claims against the estate of said Edward Newton Blies, are hereby notified to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indeted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

MARTHA C. BLISS, Guardian, Guardian,

Middletown, R. I., Oct. 29, 1904-10-29-7 w

# GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

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THE UNDERSIGNED having been duty appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of City of Sewport Guardian of the extension of the horizontal of the extension of t

Guardian. Newport, R. B. October 1st, 1001-10-1-6w

IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWFORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPRILATE INVISION OF
THE SUPERME COURT,
Newport, October 4, A. D. [804.
WHEREAS, John G. De Souza, of the City
of Newport, in the County and Since
aforesaid has filed his petition in said office
praying for a divorce from the bond of marflage now existing between said John G. de
Souza and Marie Amelia Sauza, now in parts
to the said John G. de Souza, unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said

the is therefore hereby given to the salid Marie Anneliu Scotzi to appear, if she shall see fit at The Appellate Hivision of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court, House in said Newport, within the said Courty of Newport on or before the second Monday of May, A. D. 1905, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

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